

FERME ORNÉE;

OR

Rural Improvements.

A SERIES OF

Domestic and Ornamental Designs,

SUITED TO

PARKS; PLANTATIONS, RIDES, WALKS, RIVERS, FARMS, &c.

CONSISTING OF

FENCES, PADDOCK HOUSES, A BATH, A DOG-KENNEL, PAVILIONS,
FARM-YARDS, FISHING-HOUSES, SPORTING-BOXES, SHOOTING-
LODGES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTTAGES, &c.

CALCULATED FOR LANDSCAPE AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.

ENGRAVED ON THIRTY-EIGHT PLATES.

With Appropriate Scenery, Plans, and Explanations.

By JOHN PLAW, ARCHITECT.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

WHEN the scheme of this work was first arranged, I intended to have comprised it in thirty-one plates; but not being able to explain the number of articles proposed to my satisfaction, I have been under the necessity of extending the work to thirty-eight plates: this addition will I hope be accepted for any variation from the original plan. To my numerous Friends and Subscribers I beg leave to observe, the designs here given possess advantages beyond mere fancy sketches; many of them having been carried into execution in various parts of the kingdom, and of most of them I have small models which completely shew their effect in execution; these I shall be happy to explain to any Gentleman who may wish to inspect them.

In addition to the customary method of making Mud-Walls, as practised in Devonshire and other counties of England, I beg to notice the new method of building Walls for Cottages, &c. as practised in France; of which an account is given in a little work lately published at Paris, under the title of *Maison de Pisé*. The method there proposed and on experience recommended, is to construct the Walls of dry earth, well rammed, or beaten together in a mould, like a case: the advantage attending this method is by the author M. *Cointeraux* spoken of in the highest terms, and as applicable to buildings of considerable extent, with upper stories, &c. That this method is practicable on a small scale, I am well assured by some Gentlemen, who have really built with success in this manner. It certainly is cheap; for, the mould or case once formed, it is easily shifted, and the whole process may be performed by common labourers. It may be proper to observe, the several pieces of the mould must be made to fit properly, and the whole must be well braced or tied together, to resist the percussion of the beating. This method has some advantages over that usually practised; for, being worked dry, the building is habitable as soon as formed, no danger being likely to arise to the inhabitants from damp walls.

Spring-Place,
Near Southampton,
1795.

FERME ORNÉE, &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I. ENTRANCE GATES.

DESIGNS for two hunting gates; one executed for Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, at Thörnville Royal, Yorkshire; the other designed for the late John Morant, Esq. in the New Forest, Hampshire. The letters are painted of a colour different from the gate, and give a general idea of the hunt to which they belong: they also shew the extent of the proprietor's domain.

The second figure is a design for a field gate, in the same manner.

The third figure shews the entrance gates to the front of Selsdon farmhouse, in Surry; executed by me some time since. The dotted lines shew the manner in which the oak posts, &c. are framed under ground; the piers are of wood, well painted and fanded: the convenience and effect of the whole have been much approved.

The fourth figure shews the gates leading to the farm-yard at Thornville Royal, executed by me in 1791; one side is here shewn open railing, the other close park paling. I have sometimes made these gates to open in two divisions, so that one serves for a foot gate, when it is not necessary to open the whole for a carriage.

PLATE II. FENCES.

SECTIONS of two specimens for Ha ha's! or sunk fences; the first shews an excavation below the dotted line, which marks the level of the adjoining ground; the sod is packed up to the rails inclining inwards; the posts and rails are fixed at an angle of about forty-five degrees; the earth is thrown on the top and planted with low shrubs, which entirely conceal this slope-fence; and which no cattle will attempt to oppose. The second section is a sunk fosse, planted on both sides, with perpendicular rails in the middle; a hedge, hurdles, or stack-bars might be substituted.

The third section is a sunk Ha ha! wall, in the common way; when the ditch will hold water, this is a safe and an agreeable fence, as at Richmond Gardens, next the river, &c.

Figure 4.—If it happens that an approach, ride, walk, or hill commands a side view of a straight Ha ha! such as figure 2, the ditch-like appearance is not pleasant, and, at some points, this cannot be avoided; a serpentine or waved sunk fence is here designed to remedy that evil: by waving the line and planting the promontories, the disagreeable appearance is completely obviated.

The next figure shews two designs for box gates, and one for a turnstile. The construction of these is obvious; either of the box gates may be so contrived as to lead a horse through, by making one of the side pannels with hinges and a lock, similar to the hunting gate locks.

The last figure exhibits a drop stile, one side down, the other up: the post in the middle serves as a centre on which the bars swing; the weight at the end recovering them to their horizontal position.

PLATE III. THE WOOD PILE HOUSE.

THIS building is intended for a convenience in a park or plantation where the walks or rides are extensive; or for a situation where it is difficult to conceal those of common construction; it preserves the *equivogue*, under the character and appearance of a wood pile. It is built with the arms and boughs of oak

oak trees, not too large, cut into regular lengths, and bedded in tempered clay, mixed up with straw ; the roof is thatched, and the inside, above the lining, is stuck with moss. The construction is such as to have the properties of a water closet ; by means of a well of water at the back, as shewn in the section, a trunk or pipe from the seat is sunk about six inches in the water, so that no air can draw up. This construction may be adapted in most privies ; but care must be taken that it is not too near the water for general uses, as it may contaminate.

This *Cabinet* was executed by me some years ago, in the plantations of the late Right Honourable Richard Rigby, Esq. at Mistle Thorn, in Essex, and also for the Reverend E. T. Bridges, at Wooton's Court in Kent, in an inner court, overlooked by a stair-case window.

PLATE IV. GARDEN SEAT.

THIS building is supposed to be situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, and by the side of a plantation ; it has open seats to three aspects, so that the visitor may be screened from sun or wind, if troublesome : the side next the edge of the plantation has a door for admission to a garden convenience, perfectly secret, receiving light from the top.

PLATE V. CATTLE SHED, or PADDOCK HOUSE.

THIS paddock shed has a small room on each side, one for hay, the other for green meat, when pasturage is scarce, &c. The plan will admit of either of the three elevations here designed : whichever character may best accord with the adjoining buildings, or whichever shall best please the fancy of the builder. The grotesque or fancy character may be adopted, to commemorate some favourite animal for past services. The building is supported by trunks
of

of trees, forming naturally a rude pointed arch. The skull of a horse may be placed over a mural tablet, where may be recorded the feats of that noble animal, and the water-trough may represent the sarcophagus. The plantation which environs the paddock is seen in the back ground.

PLATE VI. CATTLE SHED *and* FOSTERING HOUSE.

THIS building is suitable to a paddock, lawn, or park; the front is simple and pleasant, as a façade to the fostering or sheep-house; the surrounding eaves of which are so low, that the sheep cannot be disturbed, or their fodder destroyed by other cattle; it will protect from cold or heat in extreme weather, and is a good shelter in the season of lambing; a hay-rack is fixed in the shed, for the use of the larger cattle.

I am indebted for this useful and ingenious idea to the Earl of Clanbrassil.

PLATE VII. CATTLE SHED, *or* Paddock House.

PLAN, elevation, and section of a cattle shed, calculated for a right-angle division of a meadow, or grass land, appropriated for breeding mares, or mares and foals: the shed may be divided into four apartments, and either of the partitions may be removed at pleasure; there is a rack and manger to each division, and a floor above for hay, green meat, &c. This polygon building may be constructed with shafts or trunks of trees, or small timber of any sort, weeded from the woods, where they may be found straight and too close to be properly left for large timber. The building may be raised round a large shady tree, or a stout pole set in the ground, and terminated with a ball, or weather-cock. The spaces between the columns or trunks may be lath and plaster, rough cast, slabs of timber, or furze wattle, as fancy shall direct.

PLATE

PLATE VIII. POULTRY HOUSE *and* AVIARY.

THIS design was made for a Lady in the New Forest, and intended to be erected on a lawn, in front of a neat cottage villa. The plan shews four coops for young poultry, each having an opening, occasionally to feed them in the pavilion, by which they become very familiar and tame. The dotted line within the plan of the building, shews the wire cages for breeding and rearing birds.

PLATE IX. DOG KENNELS.

THIS design for Fox-hound Kennels was made for Lieutenant Colonel Thornton, in the year 1791; and intended to be erected at Thornville Royal, Yorkshire. The dotted line marks the approaches to the centre, and to the porticos, where a stranger may visit the hounds with safety. The three octagon cells are for entered hounds, bitches, and whelps; the centre for couples, whips, &c. between the walks are the airing grounds; the boiling and feeding house is at the extremity. I suggested an idea to the Colonel, to form an encampment of his spaniels and pointers on an eminence, in a stately grove of oaks, accompanied occasionally by his Hawks and Falconers, which would have had a very picturesque effect in the park.

PLATE X. FISHING BRIDGE *and* BARRIER.

THIS structure serves as a Bridge of communication, or as a Barrier; it swings on a pivot in the centre, and may with ease be turned to answer either purpose across a canal, brook, &c. in a garden or plantation: when not wanted as a bridge, it may be swung round, and fastened by a padlock and chain. It will make a pleasing object to terminate the view of a garden walk, &c. The railing or lattice work in front may be executed in a very cheap and agreeable style of ropes, in the manner of net-work, and when painted will be durable. The uses of this construction are applicable to any form or appearance.

PLATE XI. FISHING LODGE *and* KEEPER'S DWELLING.

THIS design was made for the late John Morant, Esq. New Forest, Hants; and was intended to have been executed with roots and trunks of trees, near the river in his park. The plan in front contains accommodations for Tea-drinking parties, Fishing-tackle, &c. In the back part are accommodations for a Keeper, who would have the care of the waters and fishery, and his family.

PLATE XII. SHEPHERDS' HUTS, *or* COTTAGES.

THE plan at bottom is intended to be a square, or a parallelogram, with or without a fire-place. If this building is constructed uniform at both ends, the appearance will be more interesting, if proposed as an object, from any point of view. The façade is formed of rough trunks of trees, and the walls built with the arms of trees, cut to equal lengths, &c. as before described. The lining of the door jambs, &c. may be of oak or beech slabs; and the building covered with reed flag, straw, or heath thatch. The upper elevation is supposed to be built of slabs, and covered with thatch; the plan circular. The one hinted at in the distance, is octangular on the plan.

PLATE XIII. COTTAGER'S LODGE.

THIS design was made for a Gentleman in the county of Hants, and intended to be inhabited by a Cottager, and to serve as a Lodge near the entrance gates of his park: it may be observed by the plan, the building will have an uniform appearance viewed from every point; it is therefore well calculated for any situation, where the roads or access are winding, or where it may be viewed from high ground. This cottage, if properly built on wheels, might be moved at pleasure, by having a stove suitably constructed.

PLATE

PLATE XIV. A BATH.

THIS bath was designed for John Morant, Esq. Brockenhurst-House, New Forest. A circular duck pond, within a clump of beautiful fir trees, gave rise to this idea, which was ordered to be carried into execution: it is situate a small distance from the brew-house and reservoir, by which it is supplied with hot and cold water, sufficient to make a full tepid bath: there are provisions also for a shower bath occasionally. The dressing-room is furnished with a couch and stove.

PLATE XV. SECTION *and* SIDE VIEW *of the* BATH.

THE section and side view shew the complete effect of this building; the character of which, within, is light and lively; without, close and secluded.

PLATE XVI. TWO COTTAGES IN ONE BUILDING.

THIS design for Double Cottages has the advantage of two regular elevations; of course their appearance is uniform, which is a pleasant thing on a Gentleman's estate, where neatness and regularity are proposed. These also will be agreeable objects in most points of view, from the windings of roads or footways. Of Double Cottages the advantages, besides those above mentioned, are, I think, considerable; neighbourly assistance in illness, &c. may be then given with ease and effect; advantages by no means small to a benevolent mind.

PLATE XVII. AMERICAN COTTAGES.

THESE Double Cottages are built (on the plan and in the style of some in America) at Throwley near Feverham in Kent, by Colonel Montresor. I saw them soon after they were completed, and for their extreme singularity have introduced them in this work: the East, West, and South aspects have a piazza round them; and the major part of the external appearance, together with the roof, is covered with plain tiles. The general declivity of the roof is well calculated to throw off rain or snow.

PLATE

PLATE XVIII. HUNTING *or* SHOOTING LODGE IN THE COTTAGE STYLE.

THIS building is calculated for a small family to reside in, or occasionally resort to: the front is intended to be rough cast, or peretto work; the roof thatched or slated.

PLATE XIX. A SMALL VILLA IN THE COTTAGE STYLE.

THIS building is calculated for a family, and might serve for a sporting-lodge: the accommodations are numerous and convenient. It is proposed the roof should be thatched, and the front stuccoed, with an arcade or portico of trillage work, fronting the South: the general appearance, ancient or gothic.

PLATE XX. VILLA IN THE COTTAGE STYLE.

THE design of this building is in the style of Mr. Drummond's fishing cottage, on the river Avon, near Ringwood; except that the offices in that building are detached. After arranging this design, an Attic story was added, which produces a good effect, and abundant conveniences. This design is intended to be built by a Gentleman in Wales.

PLATE XXI. A LODGE, *or* COTTAGE.

THIS design is applicable in an approach to a Gentleman's house: the walls of this building are proposed to be built with a mixture of clay and straw, usually called mud-walling, and which is practised in Devonshire with great success. This sketch, with several others introduced in this work, was originally designed for a great Personage.

PLATE XXII. KEEPER'S LODGE, *or* DAIRY.

THIS building, supposed to be situated in a park, is constructed of branches

branches of trees, cut to an equal length, and bedded in loam, &c. The rustic columns are trunks of trees in the rough; the floor may be paved with the ends of branches, cut regularly smooth, laid in loam, and the interstices filled with the same. This building would make a convenient dairy; for which purpose, some time ago, I gave the drawings to a Gentleman in Yorkshire.

PLATE XXIII. COTTAGE *or* FARM HOUSE.

PLANS, elevation, and section calculated for a dwelling-house, on a small farm, or for a Keeper's lodge: the construction is cheap, the character simple and interesting. The front should be white, and the roof thatched.

PLATE XXIV. A FARM HOUSE.

THIS farm house I built for Lieutenant Colonel Thornton, on his estate in Yorkshire, on a large dairy farm: the situation is in a small village.

PLATE XXV. A FARM HOUSE.

PLAN and elevation of another farm house, built for Lieutenant Colonel Thornton, Yorkshire: the front and back are regular façades. It is seen at a distance from the Boroughbridge Road, and from Knaresborough.

PLATE XXVI. SECTION *and* CHAMBER PLAN *of the same*.

BY consulting the section and the plans, the distribution of the apartments in this dwelling will, I think, appear to contain all the conveniences requisite in such a building, for a respectable Farmer and a numerous Family. As this design has been carried into execution, I am the better enabled to recommend the œconomy of the plan. The Dairy is sunk, which in Yorkshire is considered as very advantageous.

PLATE XXVII. FARM HOUSE *and* OFFICES UNDER ONE ROOF.

THIS design originated from reading Mr. Marshall's idea of a complete Farm house and offices under one roof, in his *Yorkshire Tour*. At first it may appear whimsical, yet it is very applicable in certain situations, where Gentlemen, fond of rural occupations, choose to hold a small quantity of land in their own hands. This floor is even with the farm yard, and has conveniences for the residence of the Manager, with a dairy, stables, cow house, &c. In this front, towards the farm, the character is plain and neat.

PLATE XXVIII. GARDEN FRONT *of the same*.

THIS front, more adorned than the other, with great propriety and effect might terminate a vista, or row of trees; or, if shaded by lofty elms, the monastic appearance would then become peculiarly interesting. This floor, which is the upper one of the building, is level with the walk or plantation which connects with the dwelling of the Principal: on this floor are the barn, granary, &c. with the sleeping-rooms of the Looker, or Manager.

PLATE XXIX. DESIGN *for a* FARM HOUSE *and* OFFICES, HAVING THE APPEARANCE OF A MONASTERY.

THIS design is calculated to ornament an extensive domain, and to unite the useful with the agreeable. In many cases, where a Farm yard and Offices are originally planned on an extensive scale, this design might be adopted with peculiar effect. The whole accommodations are contained within a quadrangle of one hundred and fifty feet: the entrance gates, with the turrets and towers, have a monastery-like appearance: these, embosomed with stately trees, give an air of antiquity, consequence, and grandeur, which would form a leading feature on an estate of considerable extent; the idea is suitable to many possessions and counties in this country. The farm yard would be snug and warm, and the dung or other litter not liable to incommodate or disorder a park. Something similar to this has been executed at
Kingsgate

Kingsgate near Margate, in the castle style. Grose, or any other book of English antiquities, will furnish abundant variety of façades applicable to this plan.

PLATE XXX. FARM YARD STABLING.

THE design and plan of these Stables are much approved in the county of Norfolk; they may be continued for the accommodation of any number of teams the farm may require. The upper elevation is for extending the plan to accommodate three, four, or more teams, when the chaff house will be in the back, as shewn by the faint part of the plan. The Second elevation is adapted for two teams, with the requisite accommodations, as the plan underneath will shew.

PLATE XXXI. BARNS.

THE First design is in the manner of what is usually called a Dutch barn: there is a threshing floor in the middle, with four enclosures for grain adjoining: the whole is framed on rick stones, to prevent damp, and keep out vermine. The Second design is for a barn with a single threshing floor: the same idea may be continued, if the barn is required larger, or an additional floor wanted: the roof towards the farm yard may be continued down, and enclosed for a piggery, or for straw. Sheds for cattle, carts, waggons, plough geers, &c. may be erected against the enclosure wall of the farm yard: the rick yard is supposed to be at the back of the barn.

PLATE XXXII. COW or OX HOUSE.

THIS design is for a double cow house, with a passage in the middle for a barrow to supply the cribs with turnips, or other green meat. A floor is intended over the cribs with boards or hurdles to deposit straw, &c. which is open in the front; the roof continues below the wall plates, as is shewn by the section, to keep out wet. This kind of loft is common in Devonshire,
and

and is called a *linhay*. When local or other circumstances will not admit of a double building, this plan may be adopted single, to any length, still preserving the passage at the head of the cattle, to supply the food.

PLATE XXXIII. PLAN FOR A VILLAGE.

THIS design for a Village through which a public road passes, is intended to unite symmetry and utility: the houses may be built on any scale of magnitude, either for Labourers and their families, or for Persons of more independent circumstances. It is proposed to build them in couples, with a portion of garden ground to each: the centre of the parallelogram may be inclosed, forming an oval plat, in the middle of which a Church or Chapel would be both convenient and picturesque. A pump is placed in each angle of the square for the use of the inhabitants. The streets or roads at right angles may be occupied with building to any extent, still preserving the uniformity of the whole.

This design was made for a Gentleman in Yorkshire, and was intended to have been built in the vicinity of lead mines in that county.

A good idea for building a Village of one continued street is, to place the houses, either single or in couples, facing the opening or space allowed for Garden ground to those opposite. The views would thereby be preserved, and the air circulate more freely.

PLATE XXXIV. VILLAGE COTTAGES.

THE design of these Cottages is applicable to the plan above described: they may be built of brick or other materials, and covered with slates, tiles, thatch, &c. If thatch is used, a steeper pitch of the roof will be necessary.

PLATE XXXV. VILLAGE BUILDINGS or COTTAGES.

THESE Cottages are calculated for situations similar to the above: the conveniences are greater, and there are rooms in the roofs. The sections of the roof will shew the quantity of inclination, or pitch, necessary for tiles, or thatch. They also shew the ashling, or frame-work, which forms the rooms within.

PLATE

PLATE XXXVI. PLAN *for* a FOLD-YARD.

THIS plan for a Fold-Yard is proposed to be enclosed with a wall built of rough or old materials, producing a monastic character. If necessary the Barn may be enlarged, or others may be built on the vacant sides; this enclosure will be very useful to fold sheep in, in severe weather. It is also well calculated for a straw-yard, or for cattle or horses requiring extra feed. In the centre is a shed with a rack and manger to each division, and a place for corn, &c. On the sides of the gateway are accommodations for lookers or servants having the care of the cattle.

PLATE XXXVII. A HUNTING BOX.

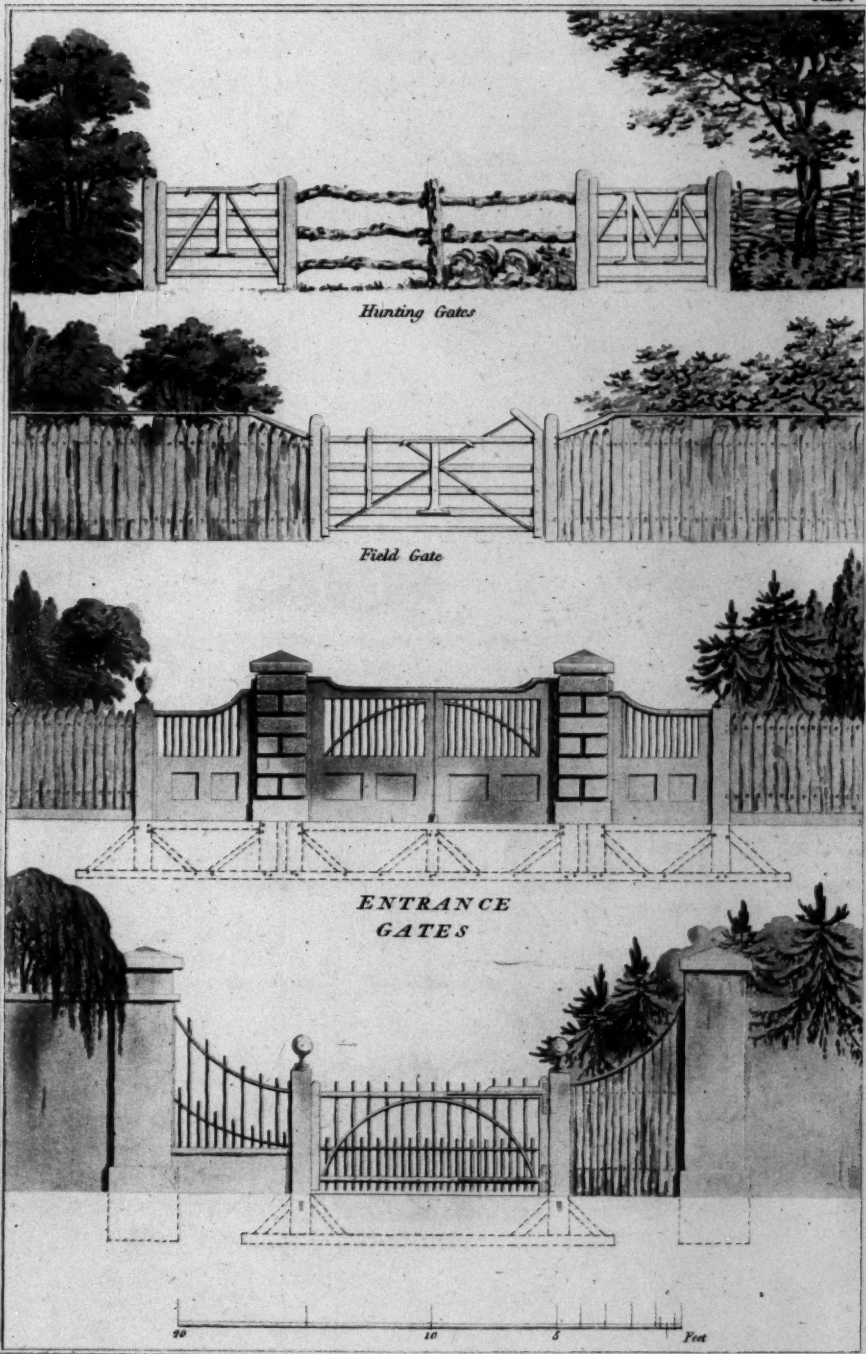
THE principal floor of this design contains a good common Parlour, Dining-Hall, and Dressing-Room, with sleeping rooms over. The servants' sleeping rooms are under the colonnade. Some of these rooms are intended for saddle and harness rooms, water-closet, and other purposes. The offices are in part under ground. The colonnades lead to the stable and coach house. The court is circular, with two small lodges at the entrance.

PLATE XXXVIII. CATTLE YARD, *with* FATTING STALLS *for* OXEN.

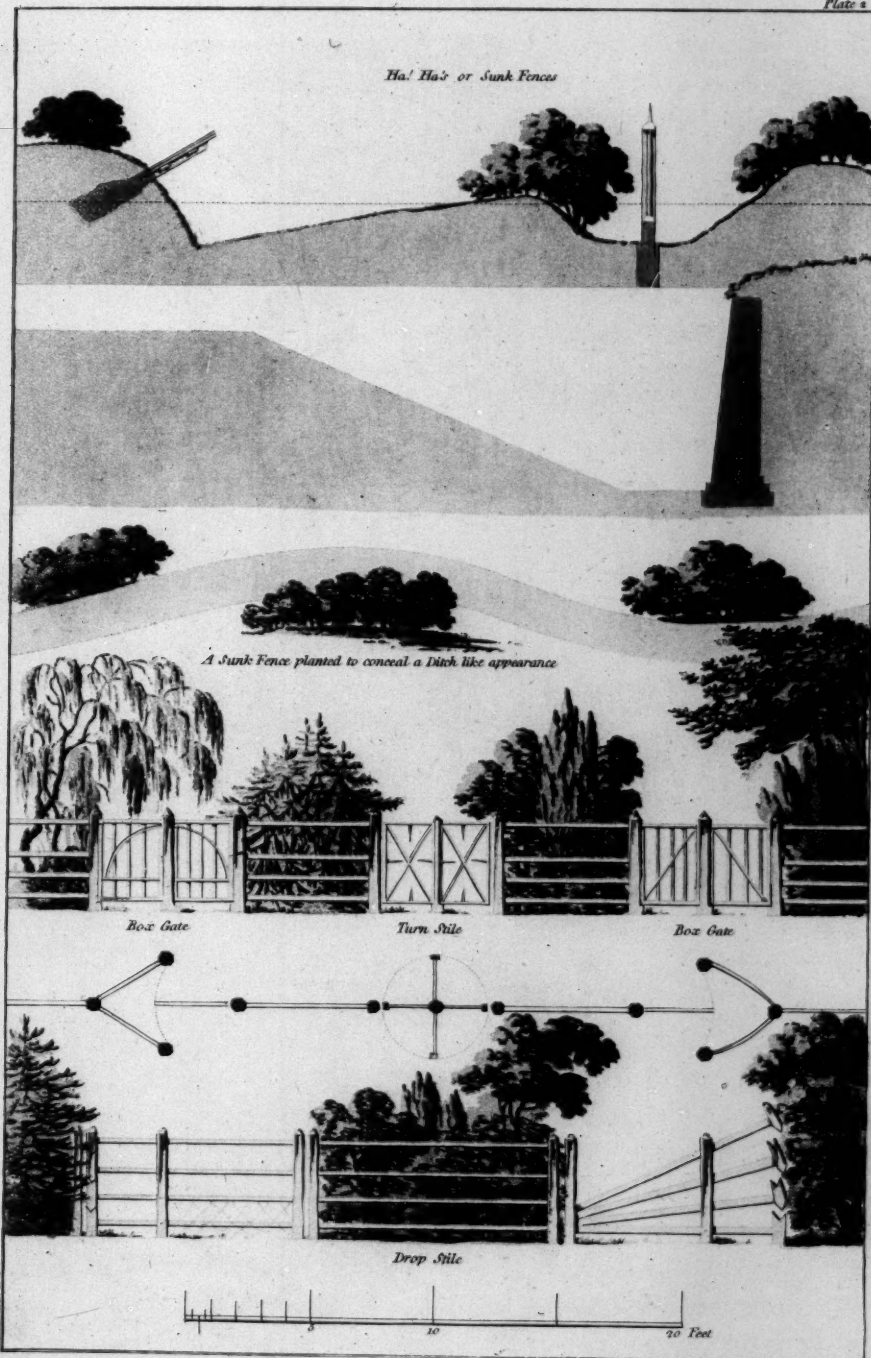
THE principles of this design originated from seeing a building for similar purposes, near Blackheath in Kent, erected by ——— Campbell, Esq. which is, I think, altogether the most convenient for the purpose I ever saw. Every stall has a gate, which answers the purpose of shutting the bullock close up, and also of shutting the passage of communication one from the other, and leaving a way open to the water-troughs. The sections shew one side as open, the other as shut. A walk communicates all round from the fodder-houses, wide enough for a barrow to supply the cribs, and a pump at each angle to supply the water-trough. One side shews a continued trough, level, to be supplied by the pump. The other side shews one trough to two stalls, as better calculated to situations where water is scarce. The dotted line marks the sweep of the gates. This plan shews only half of the area proposed. The obelisk is merely ornamental.

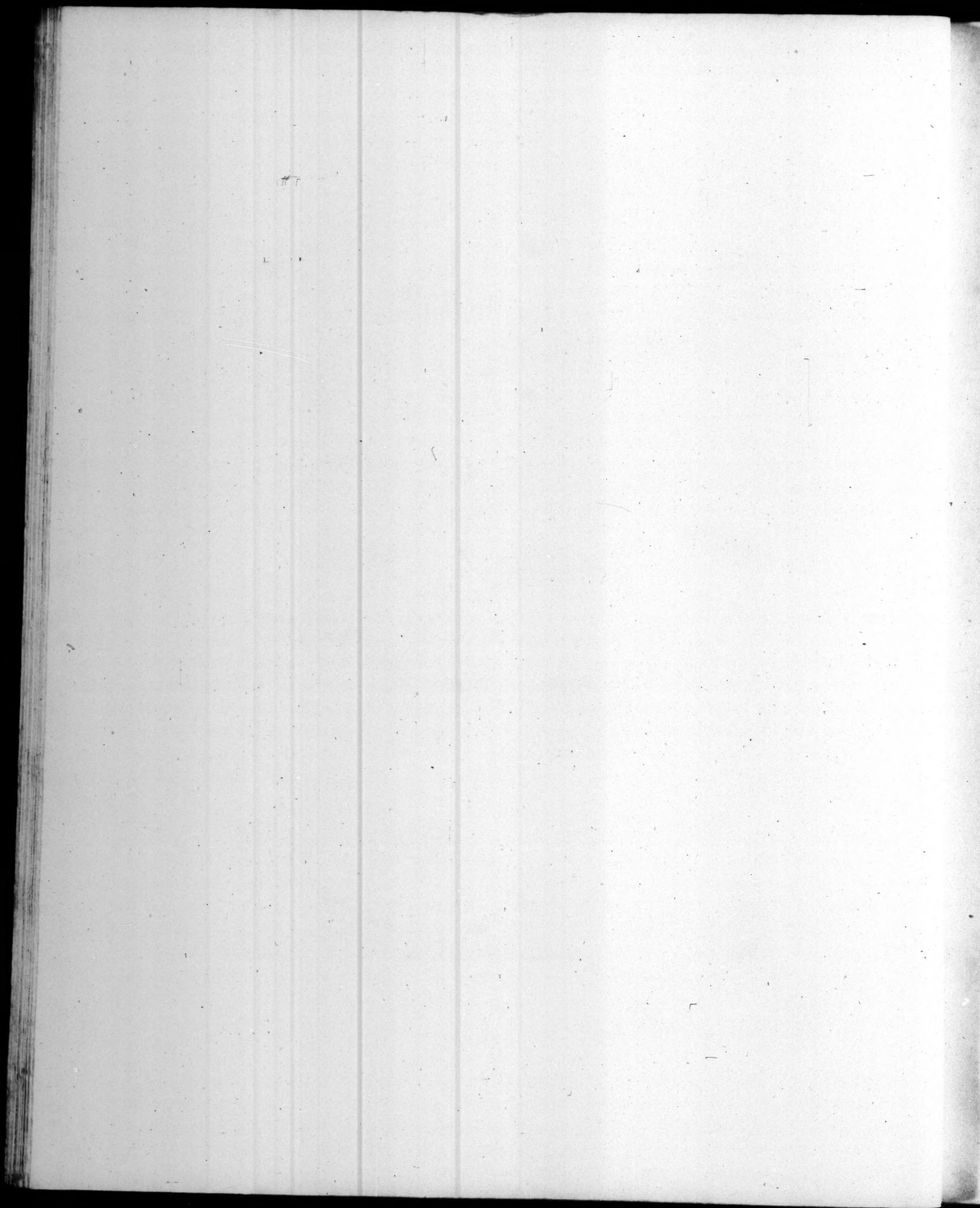
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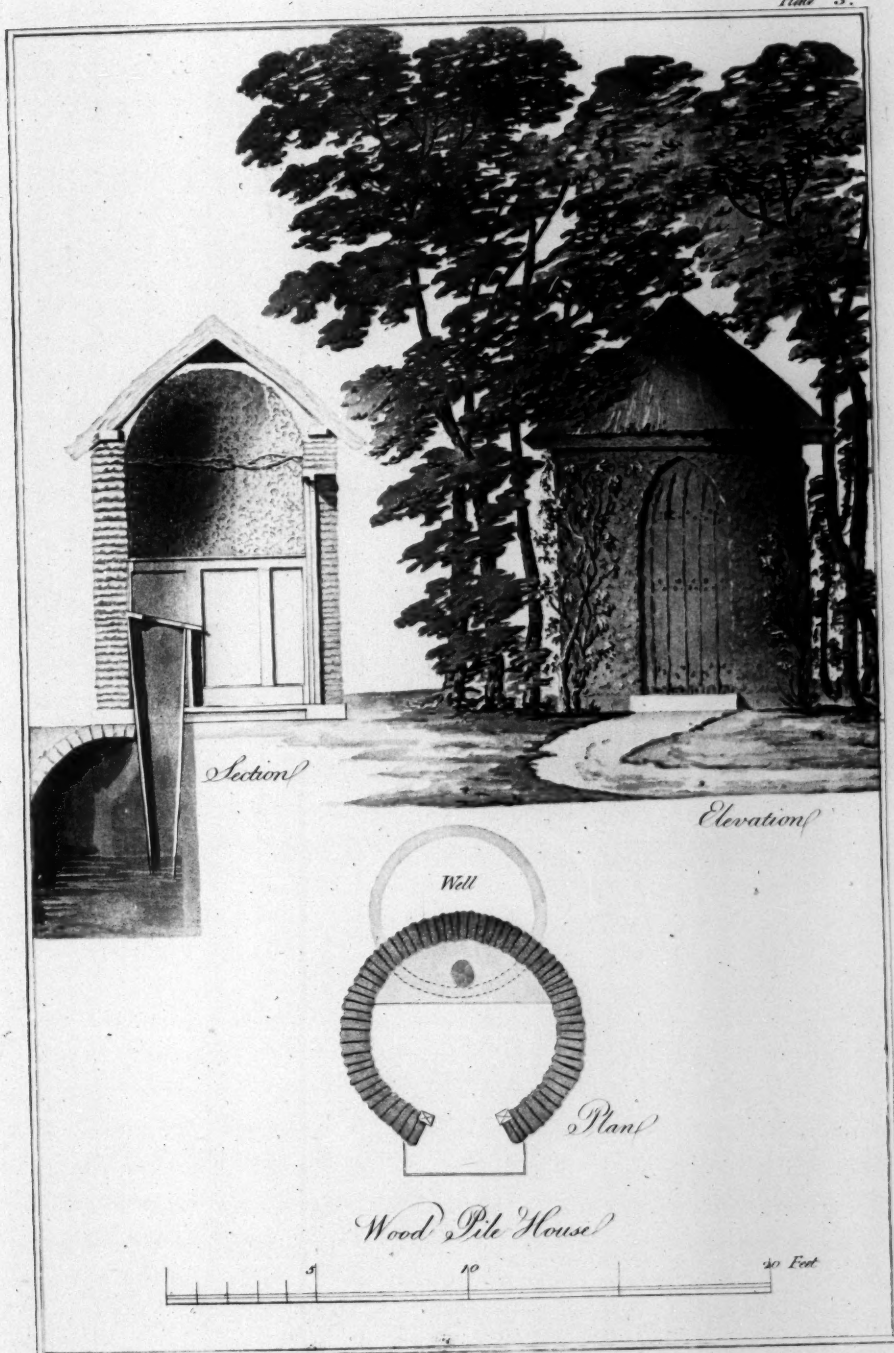
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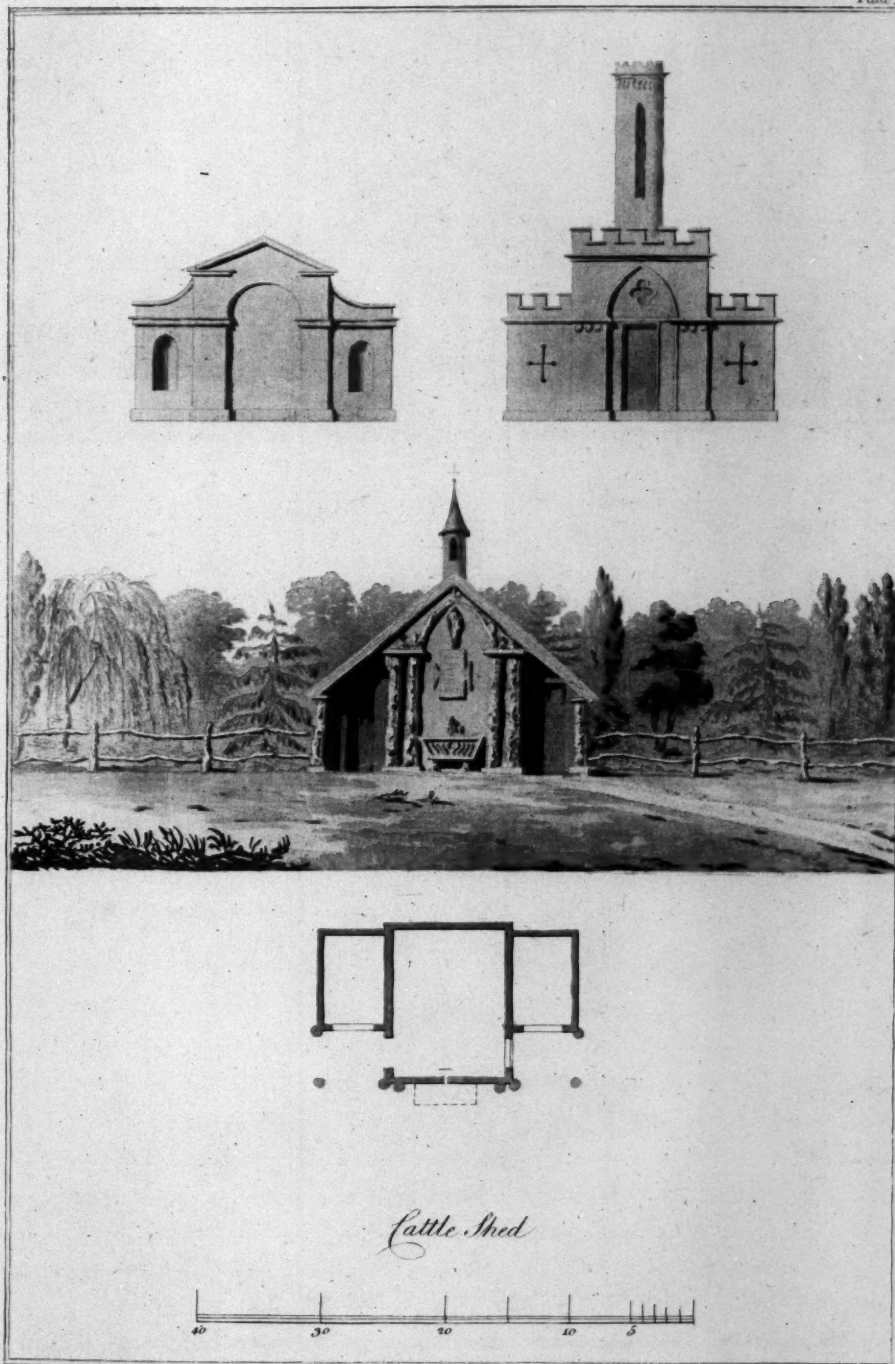


Ha! Ha's or Sunk Fences

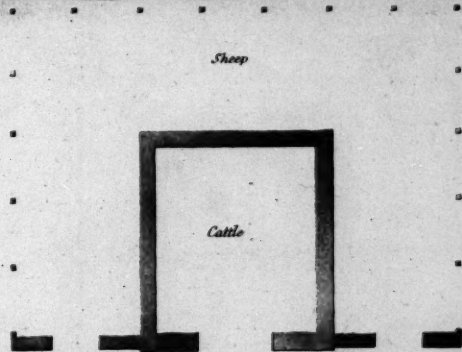
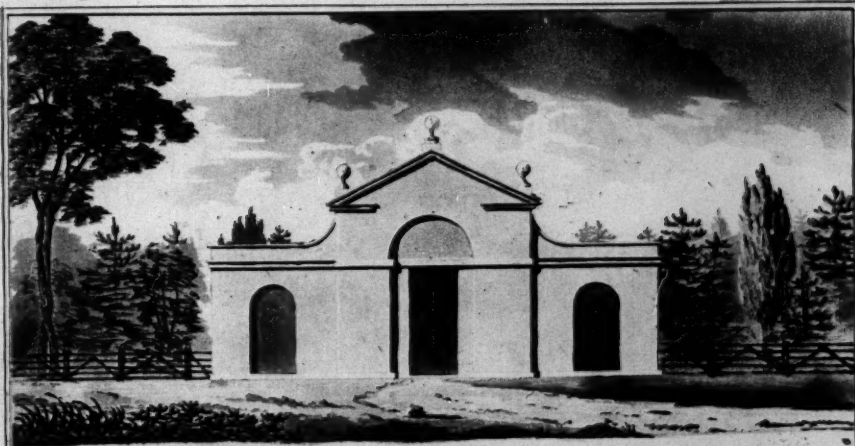




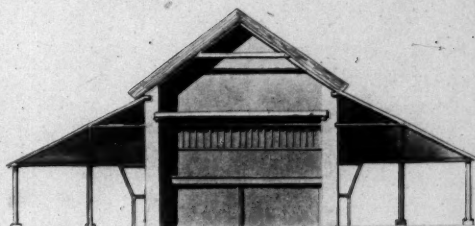




Cattle Shed

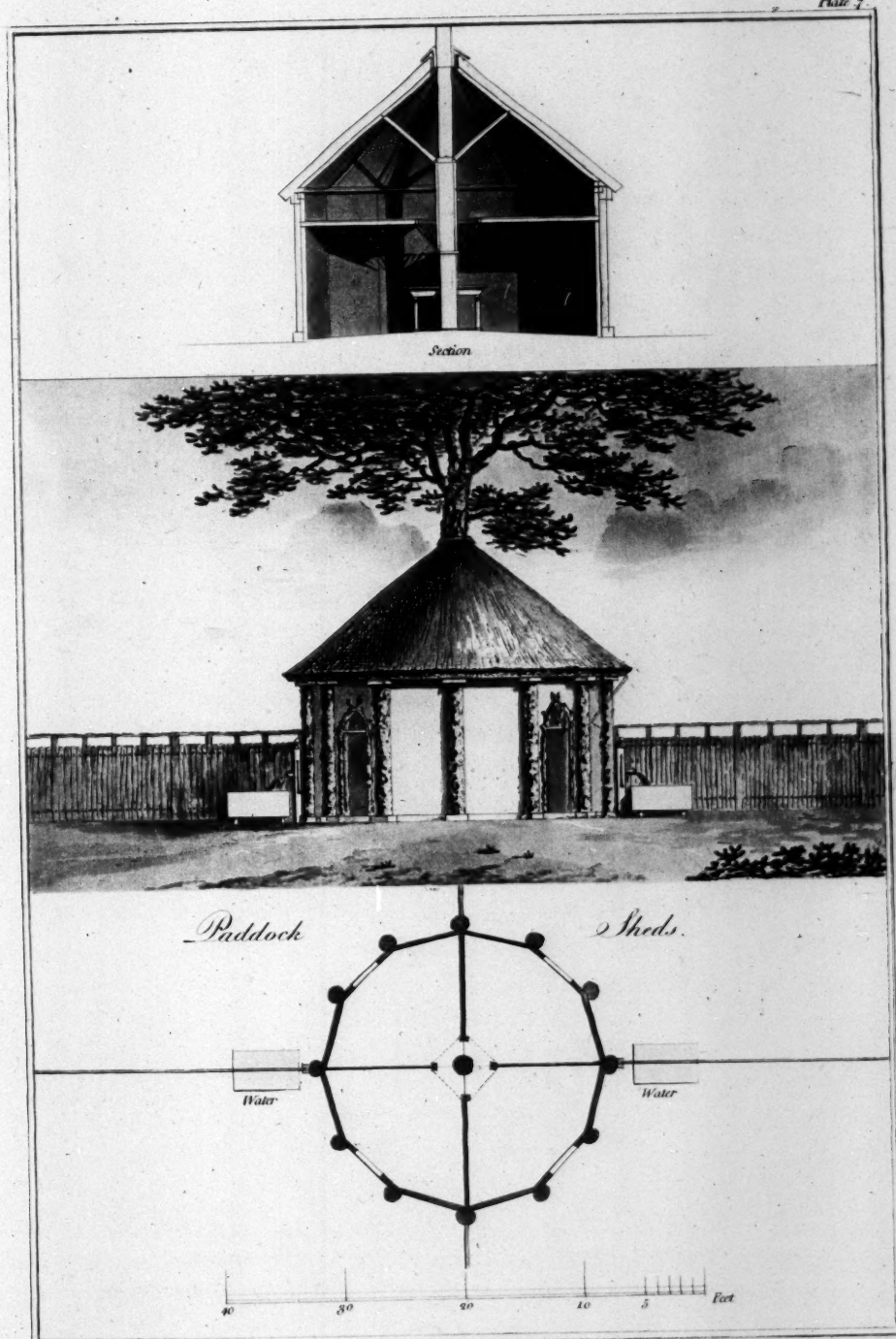


*Cattle Shed
& Sheep House.*



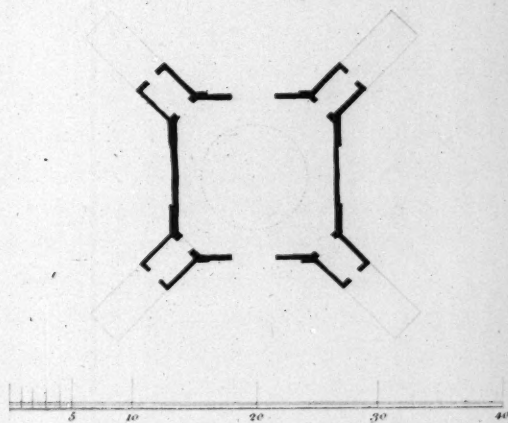
Section

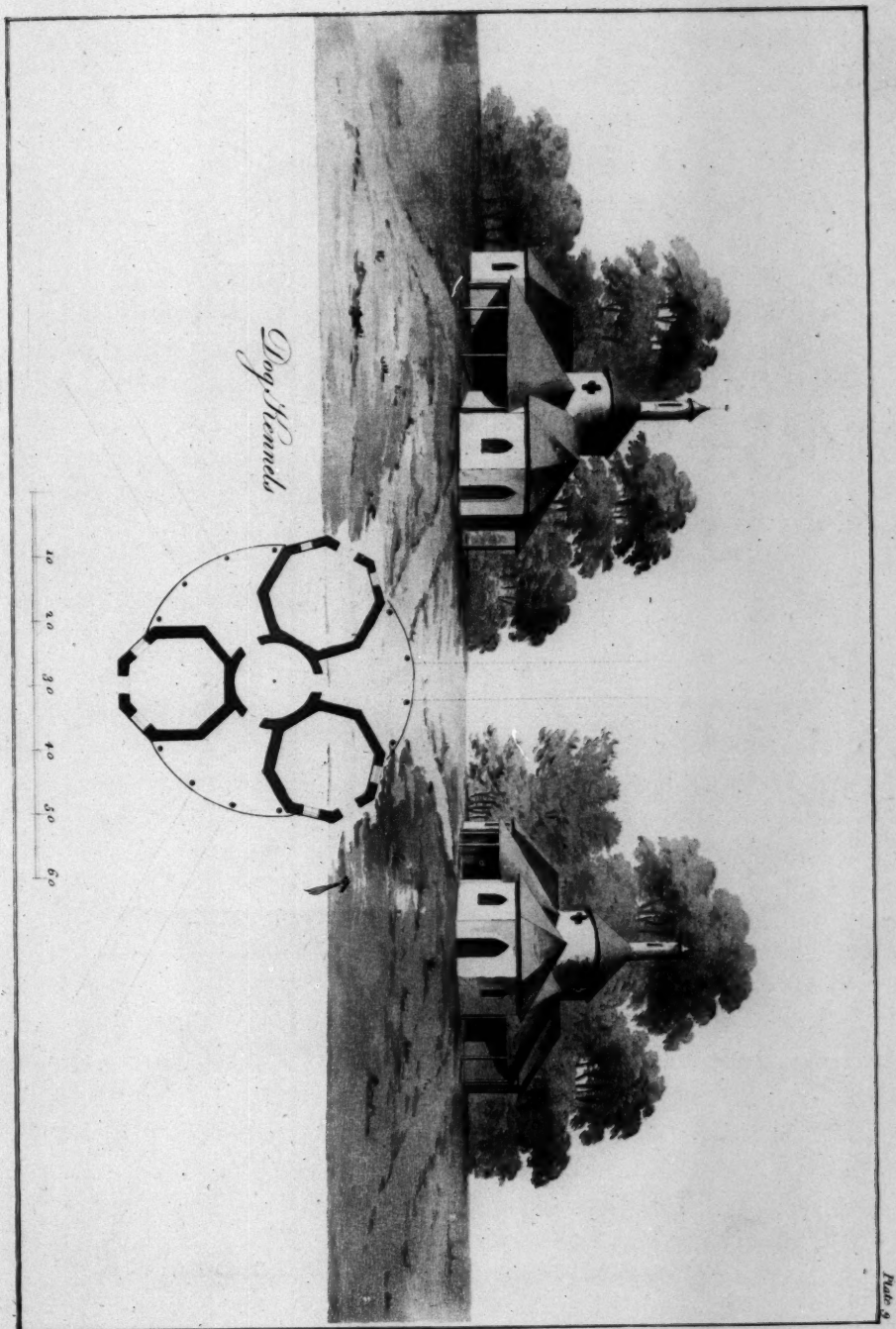




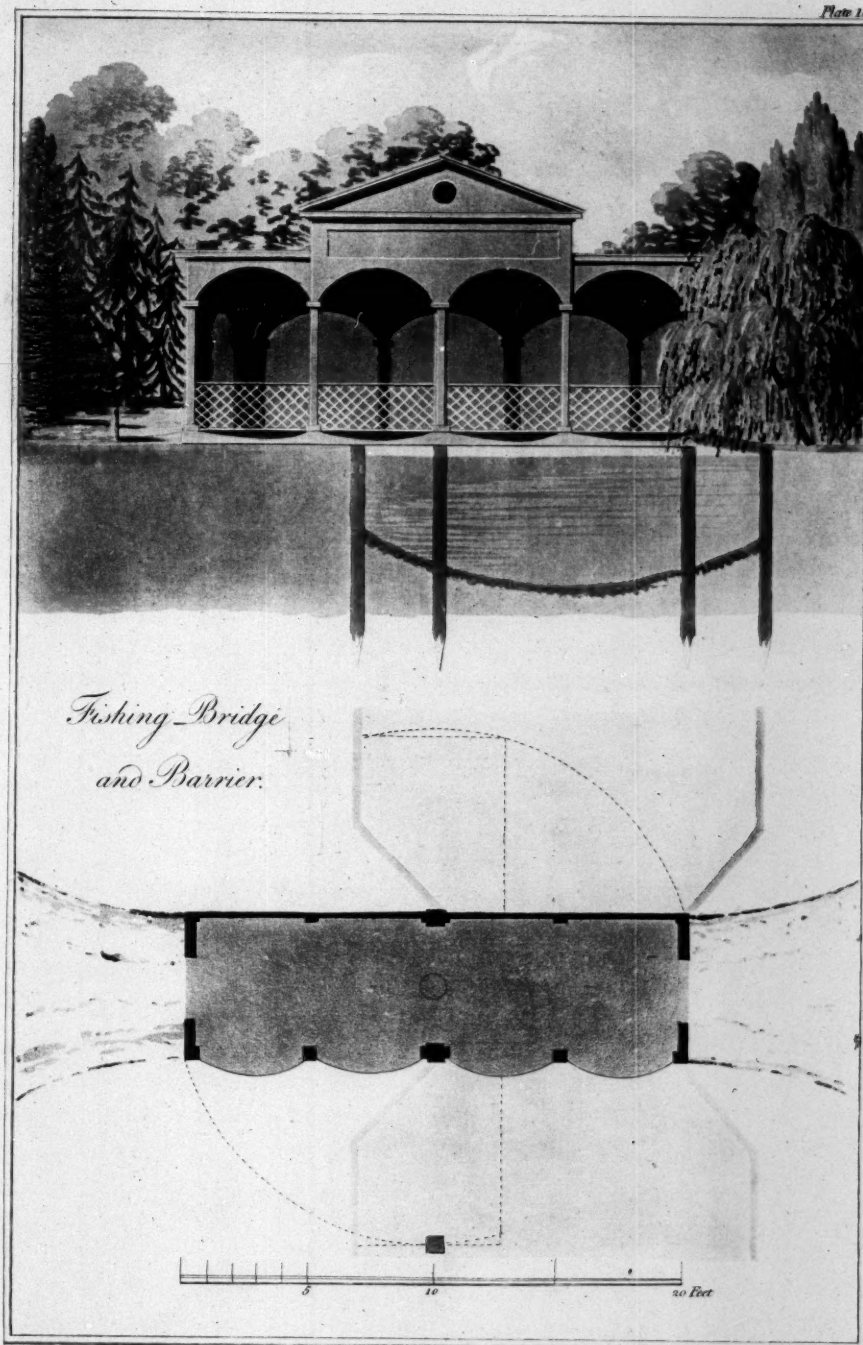


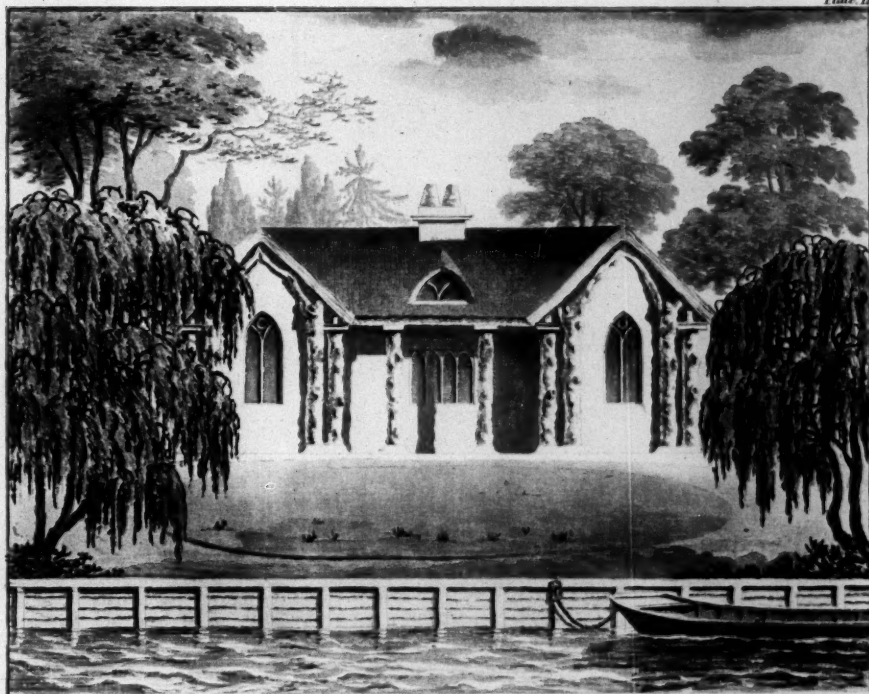
Aviary & Poultry House.



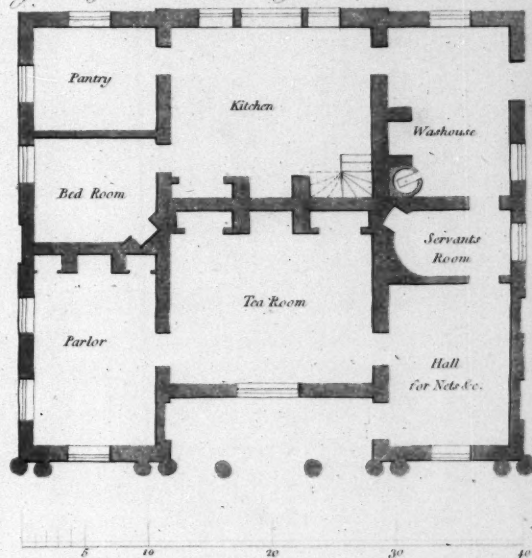


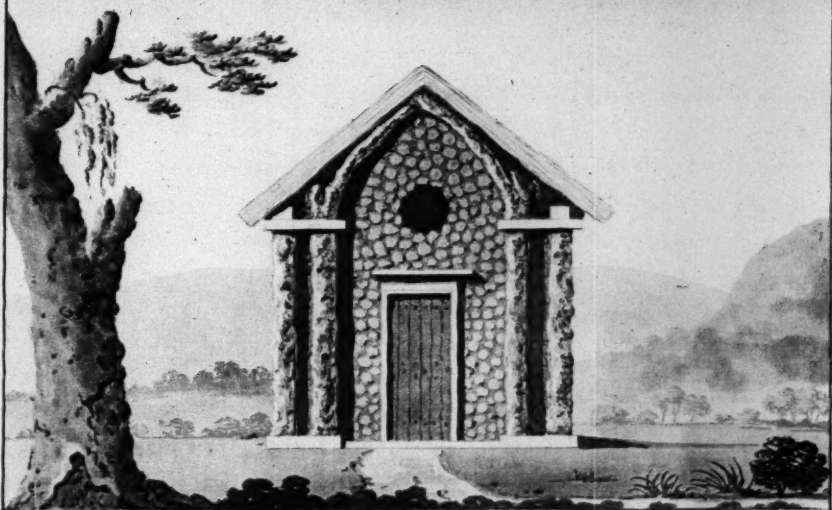
London: Published Jan^y 1725.



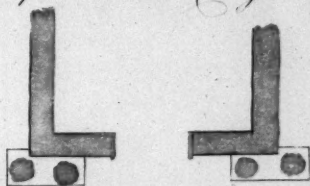


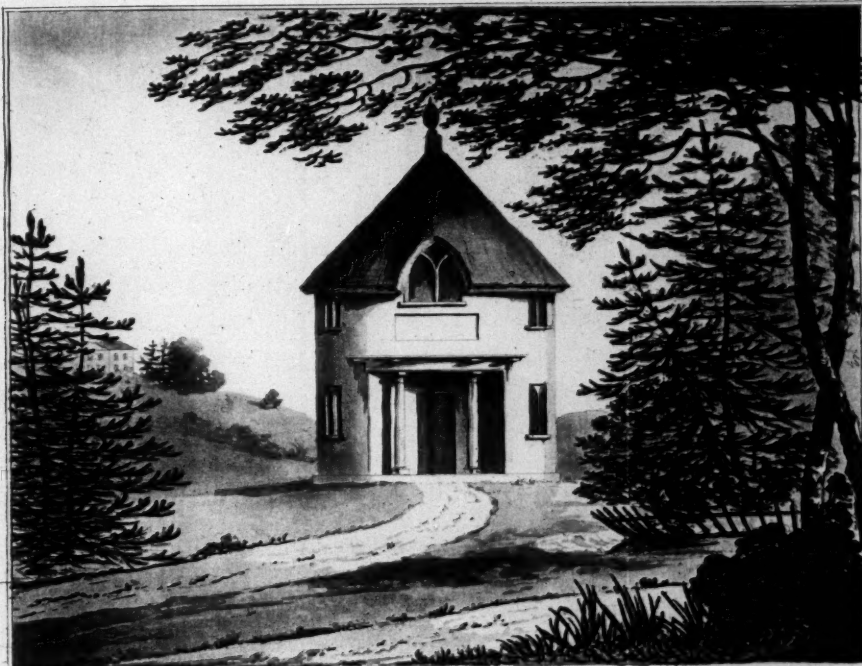
Fishing Lodge with a Cottage or Keepers House.



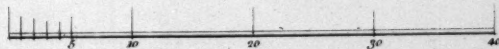
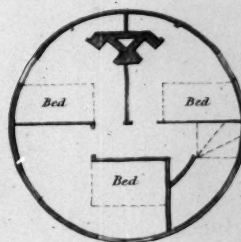
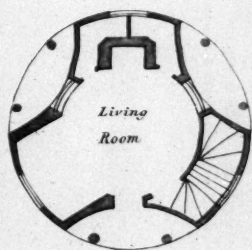


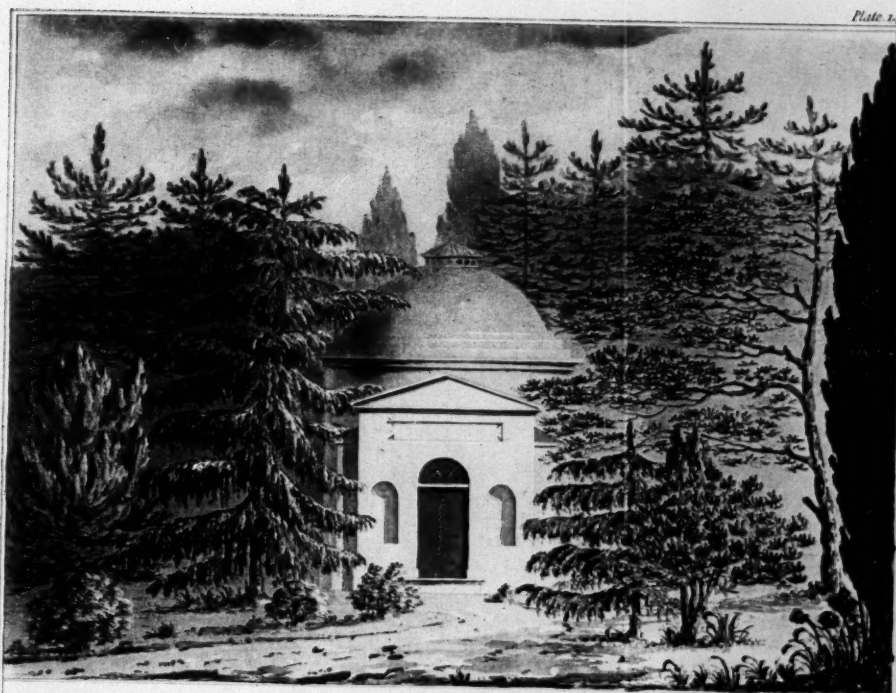
Shepherds Huts or Cottages.



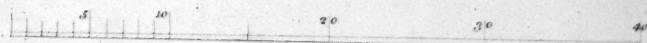
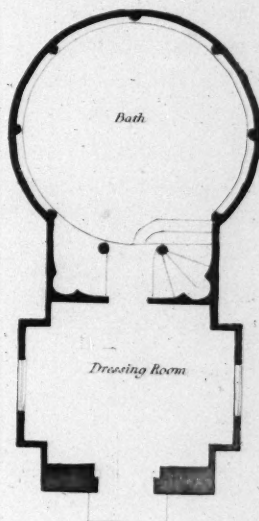


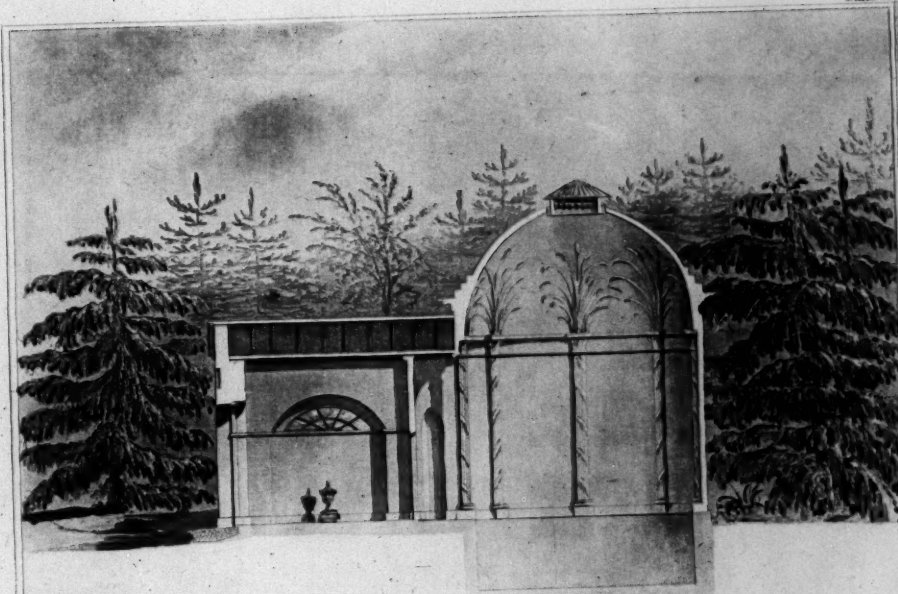
Lodge or Cottage.



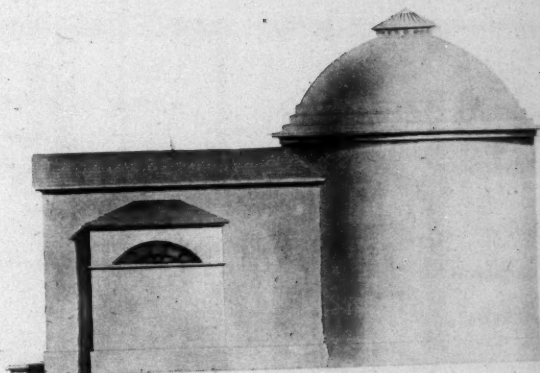


A Bath.



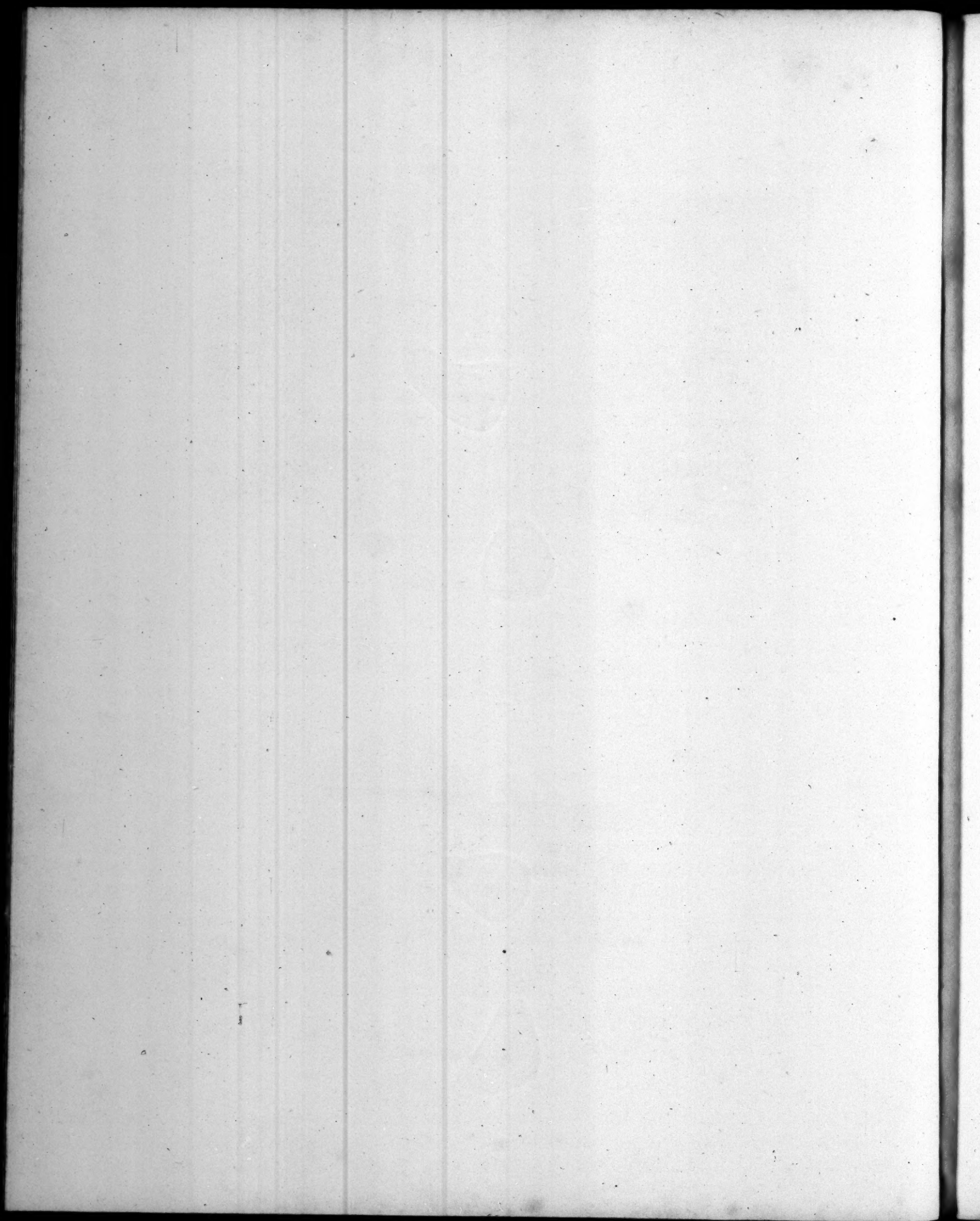


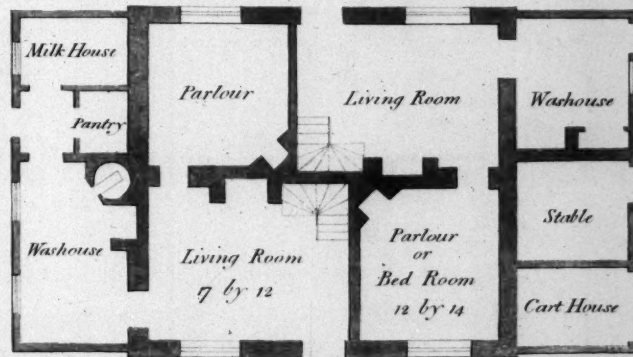
Section of the Bath.



Side View

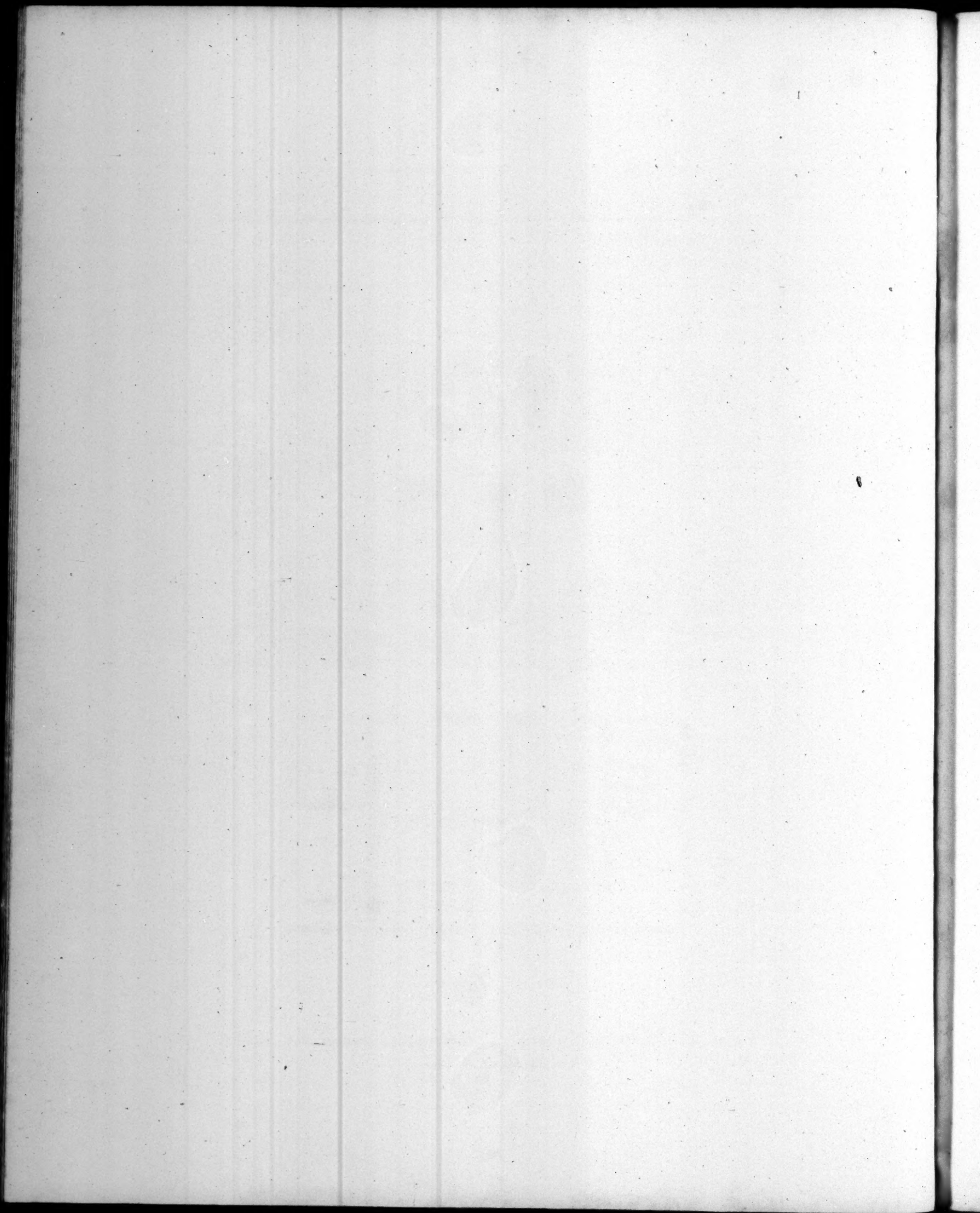
5 10 20 30 40 Feet

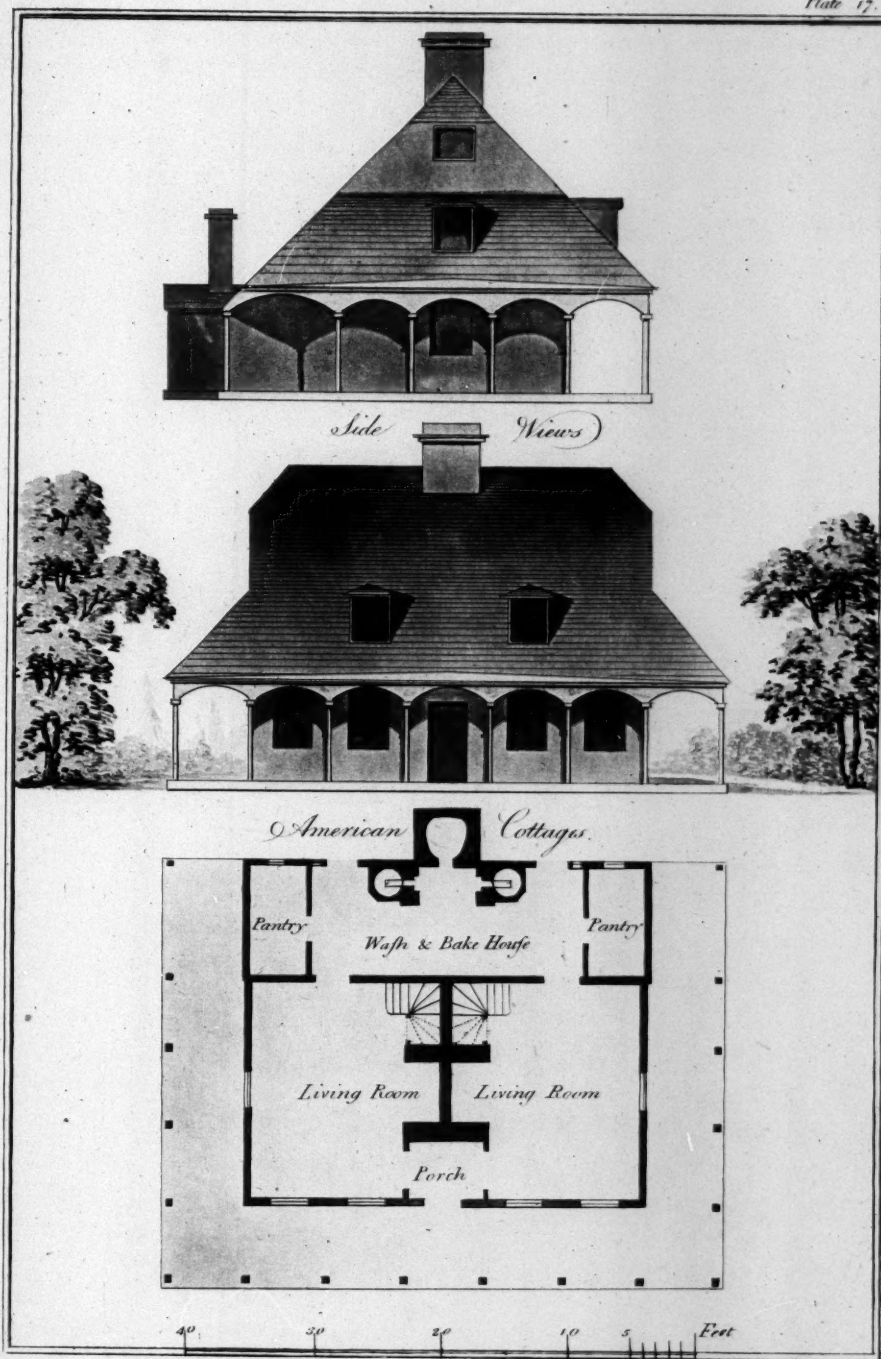


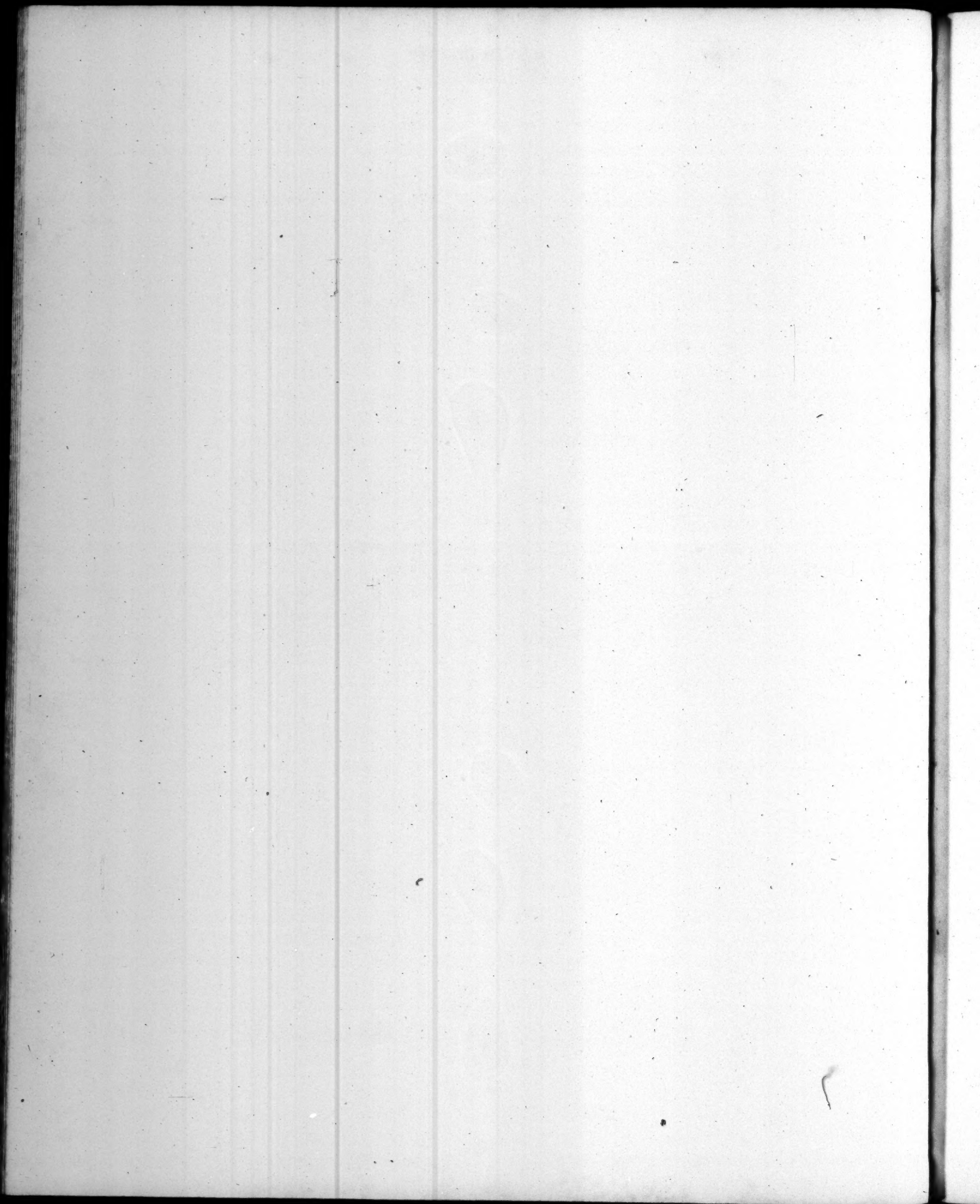


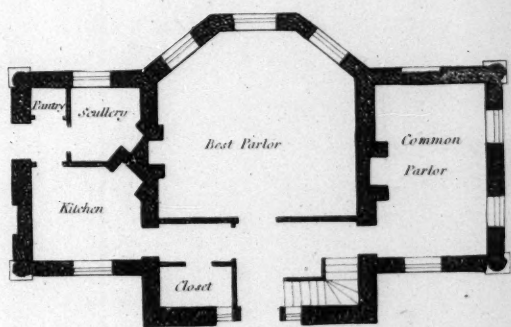
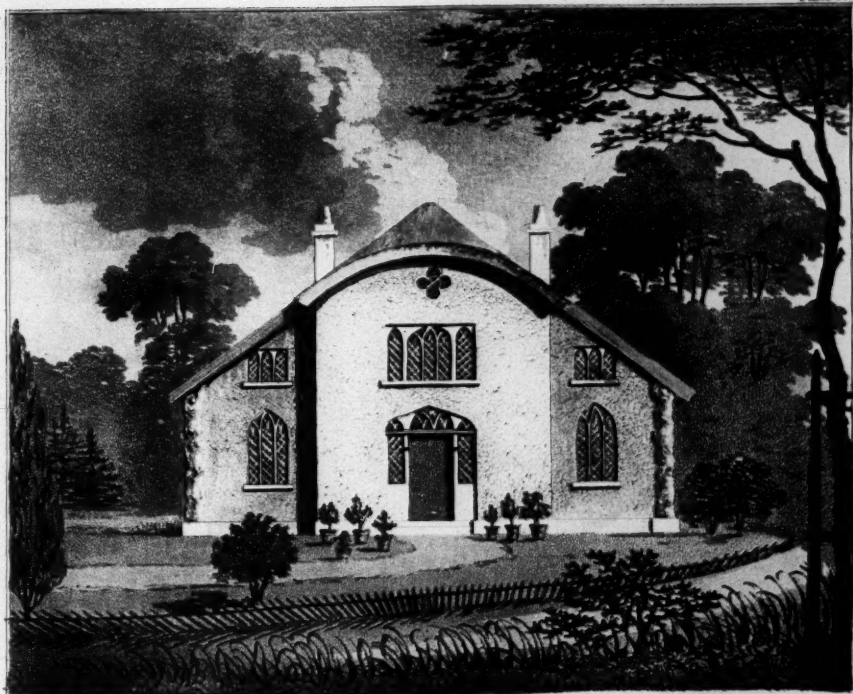
Double Cottage

40 30 20 10 5 Feet

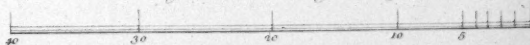


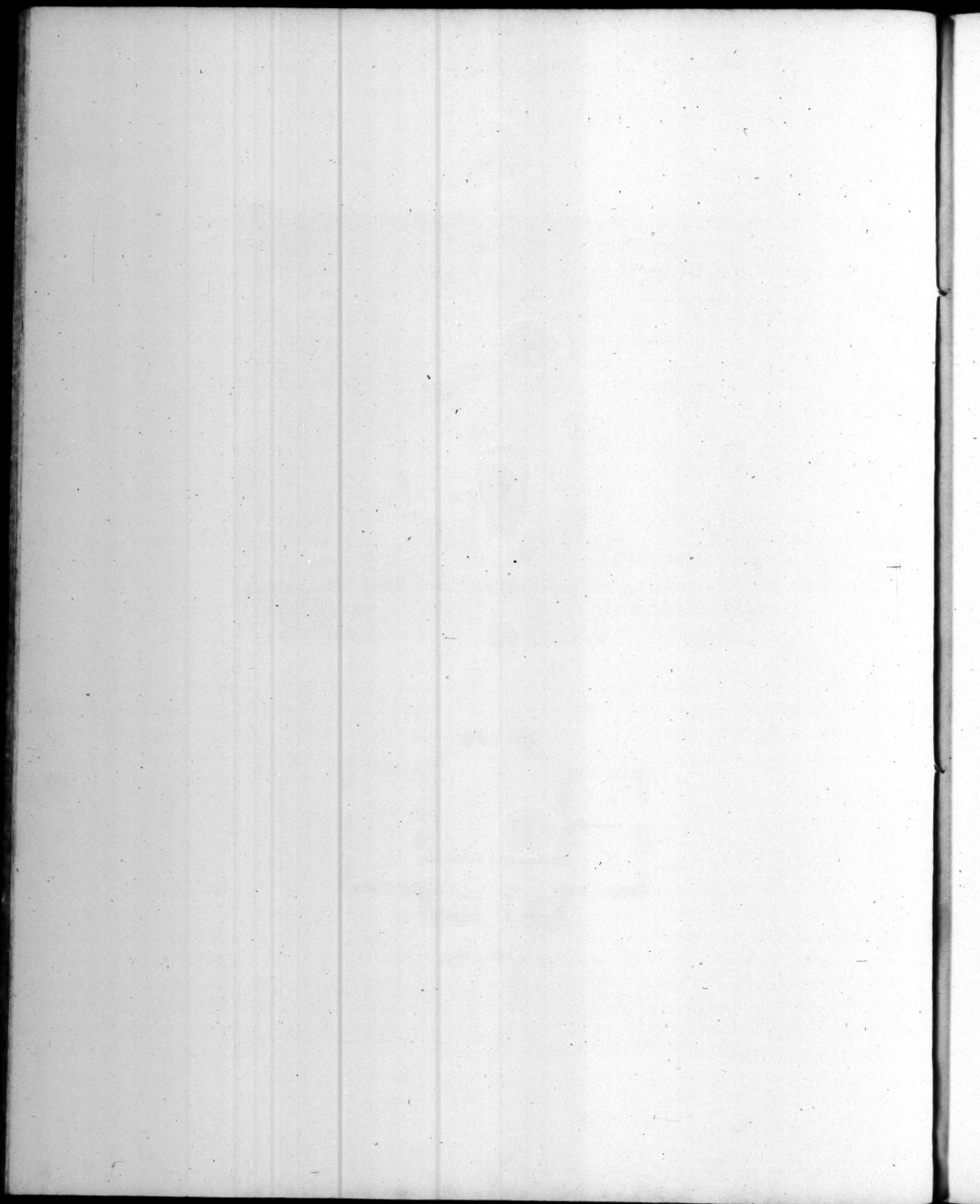


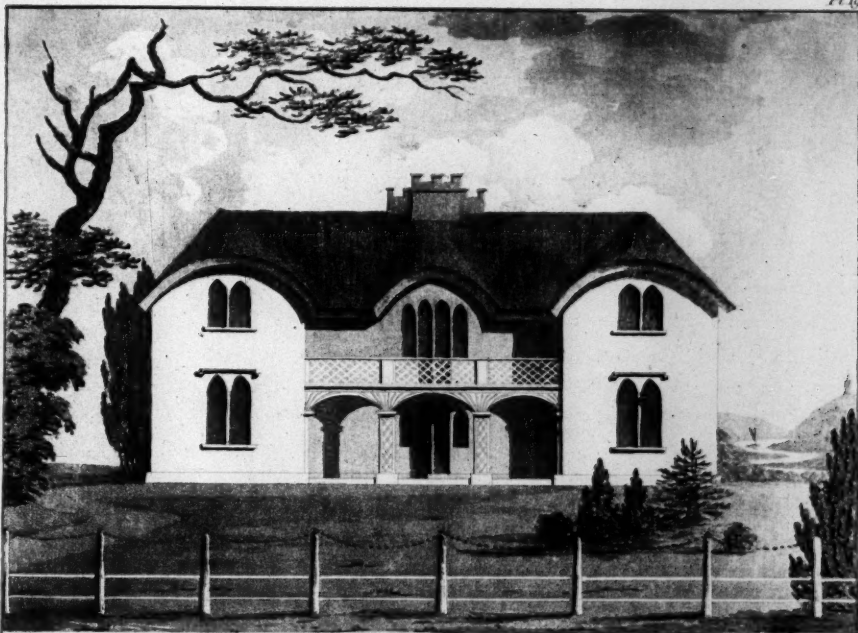




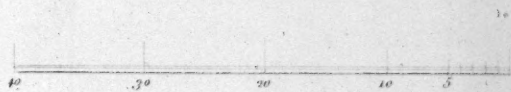
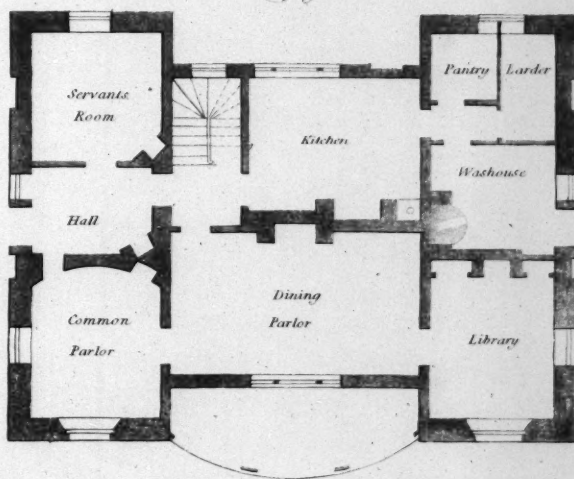
Hunting or Shooting Lodge.

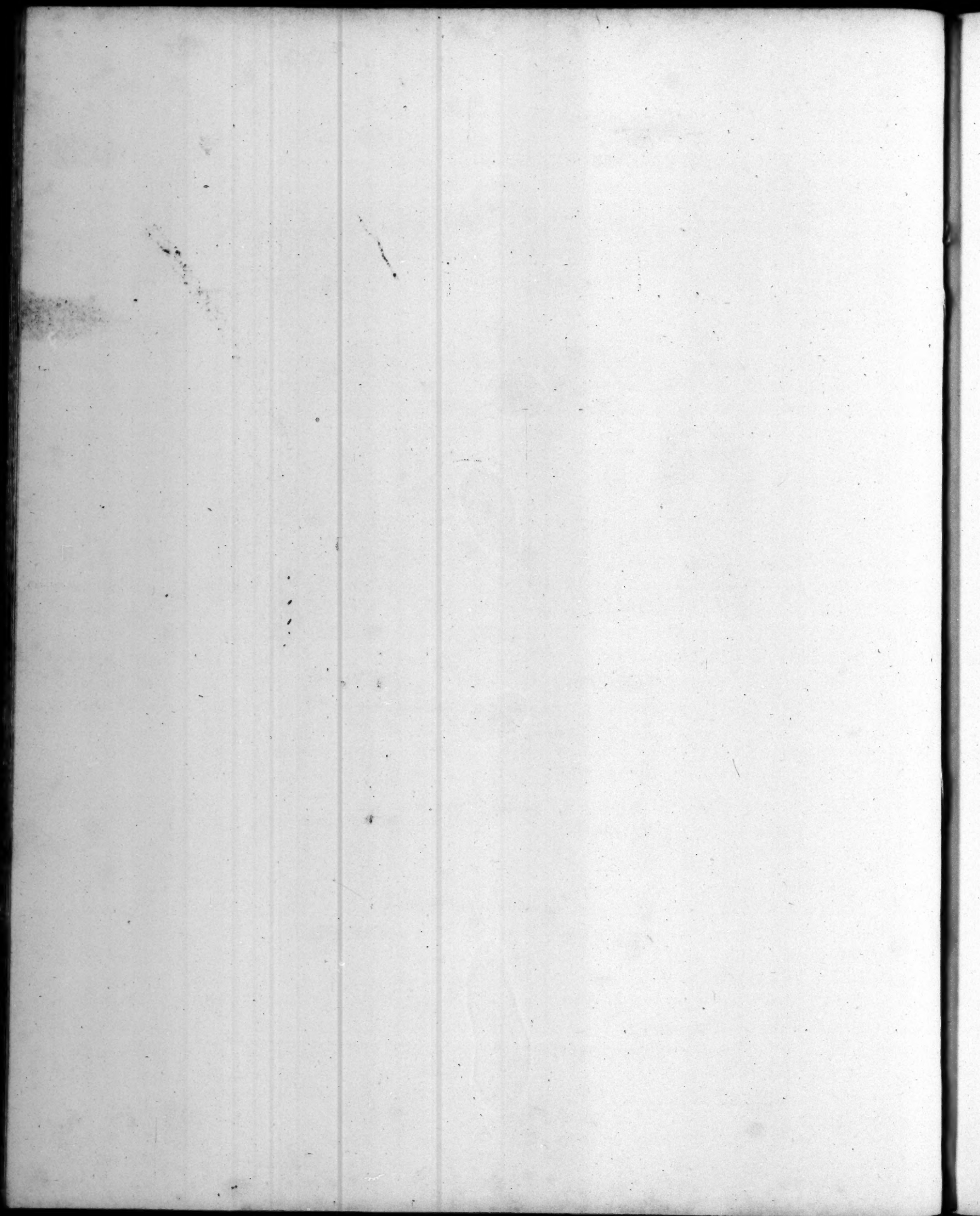


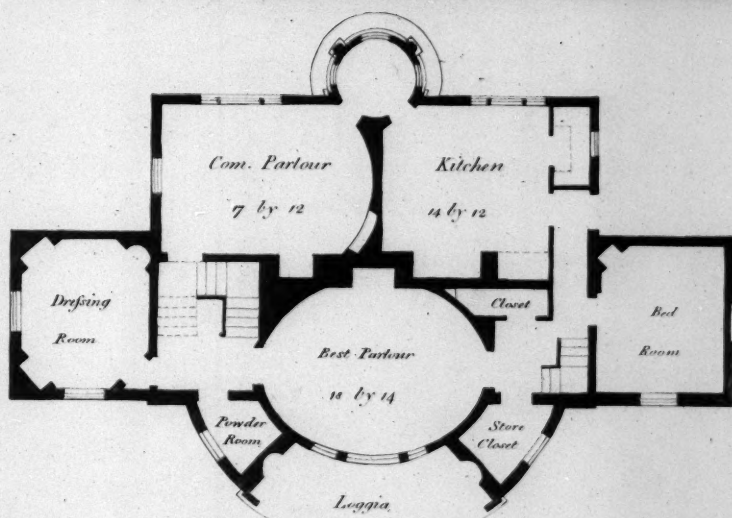
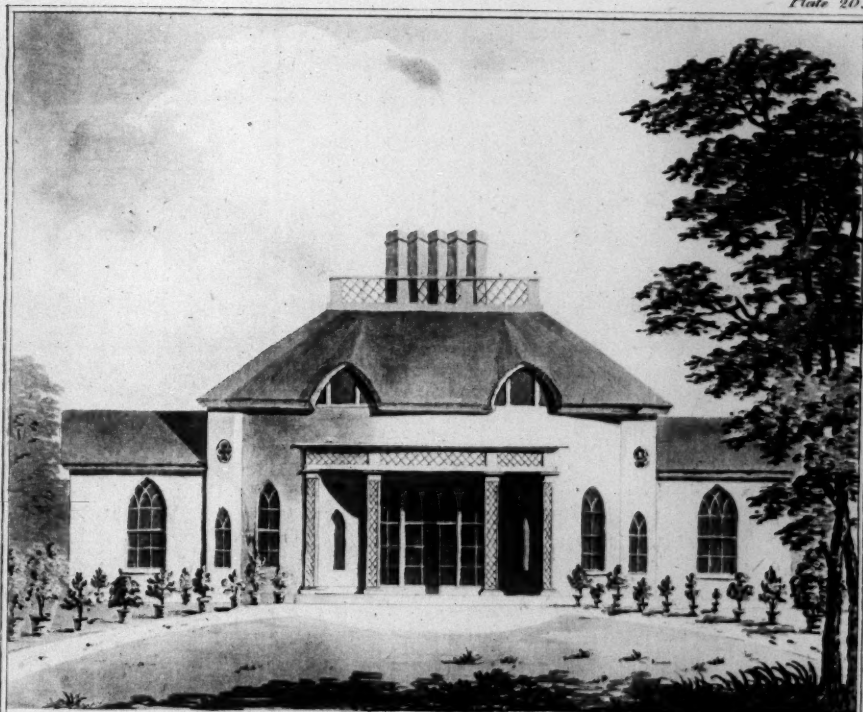




Cottage







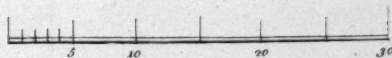
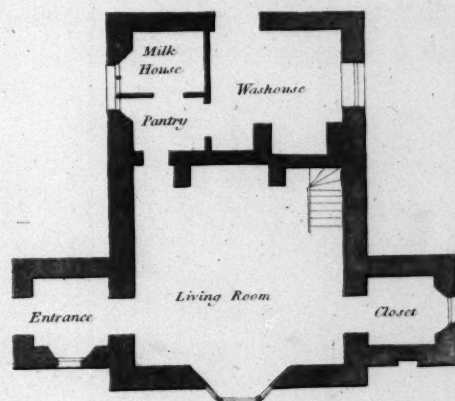
Villa in the Cottage Style.

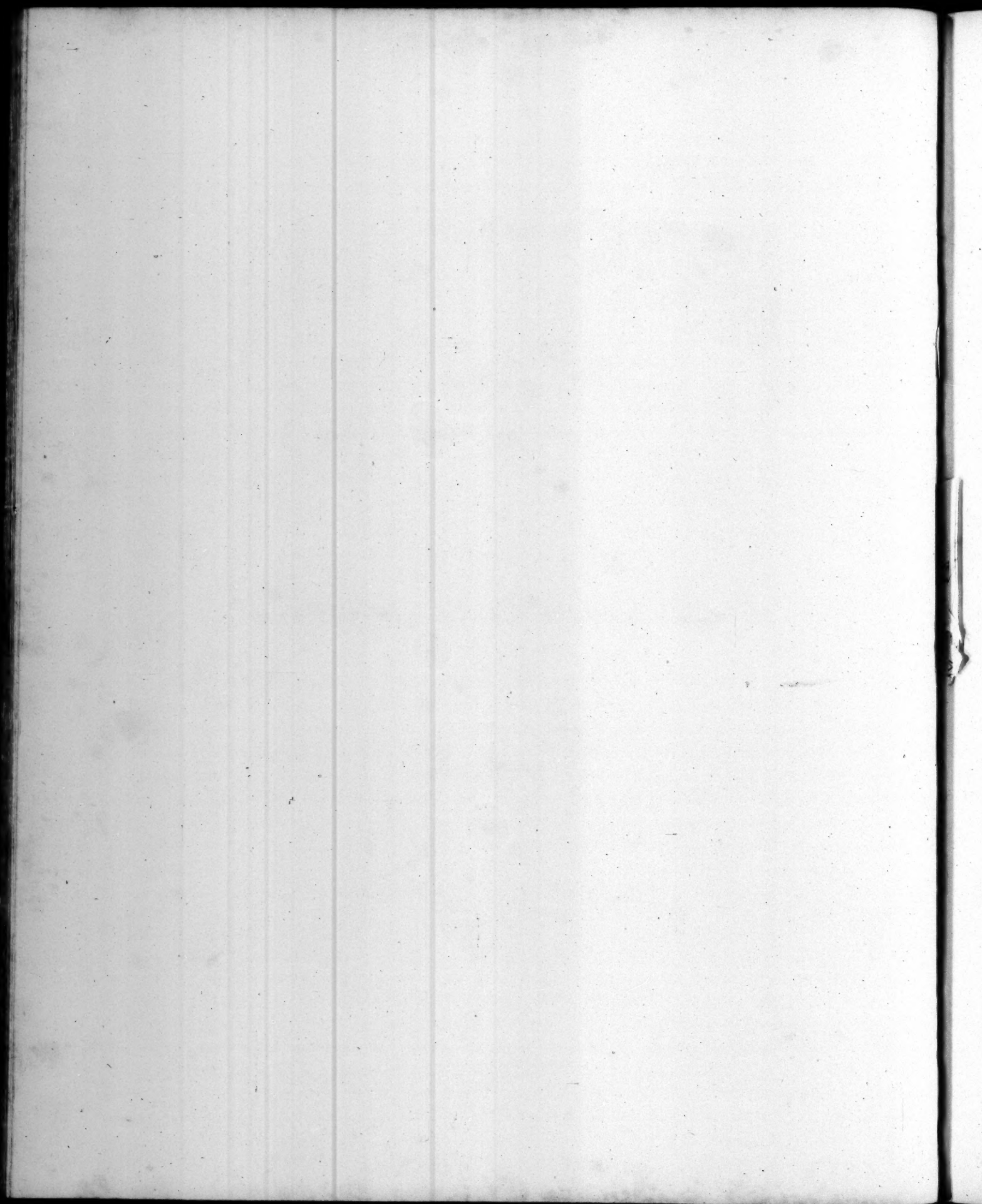
40 30 20 10 5 Feet

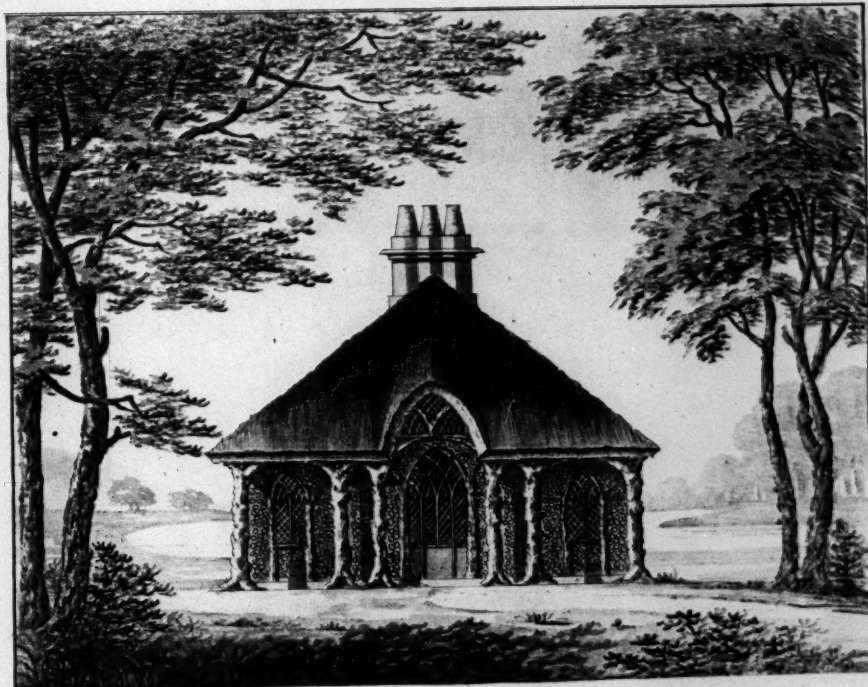
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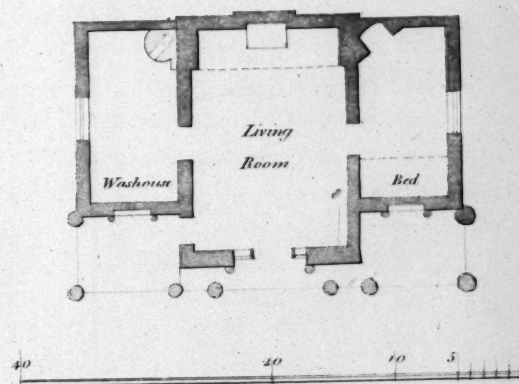
Lodge or Cottage.

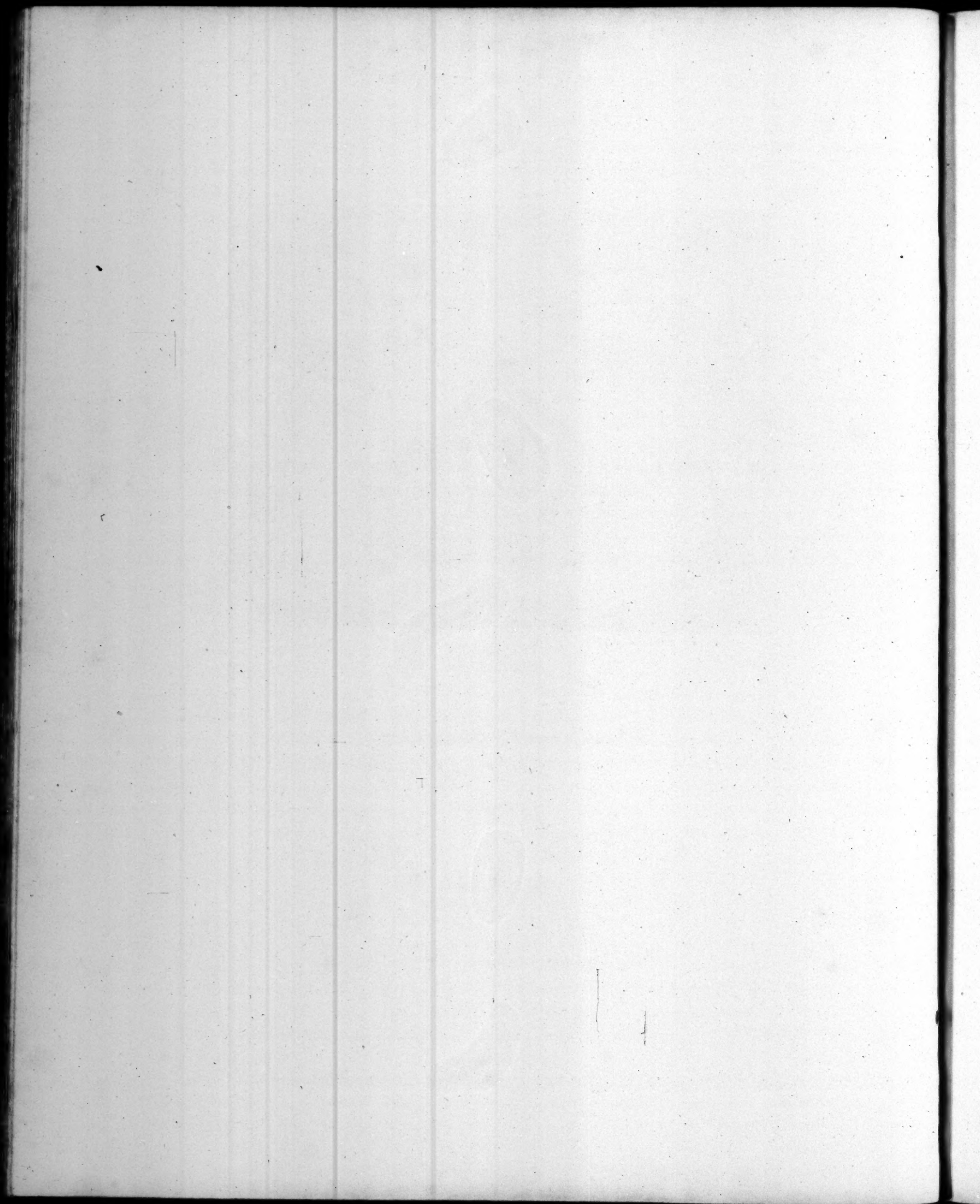


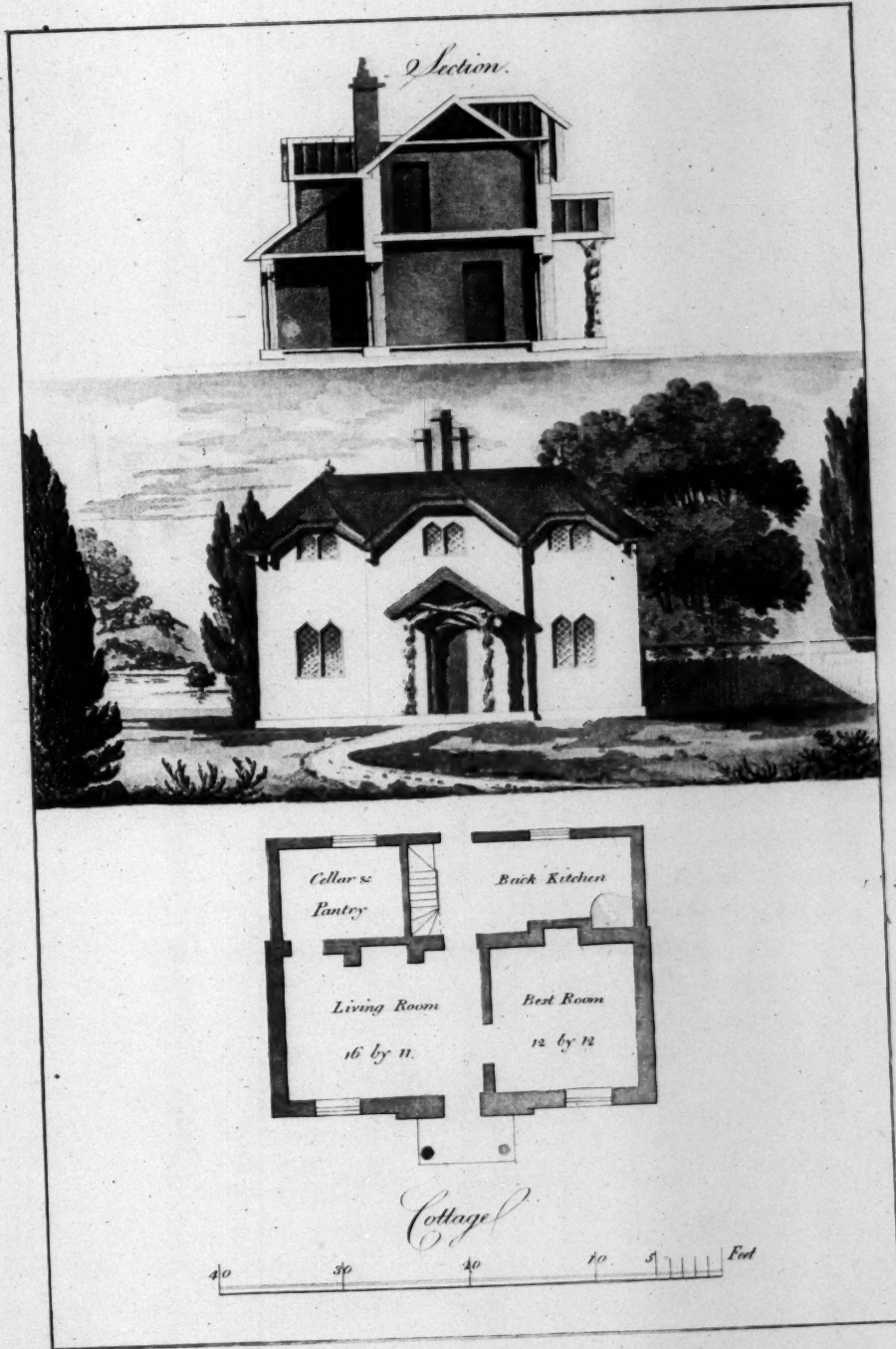


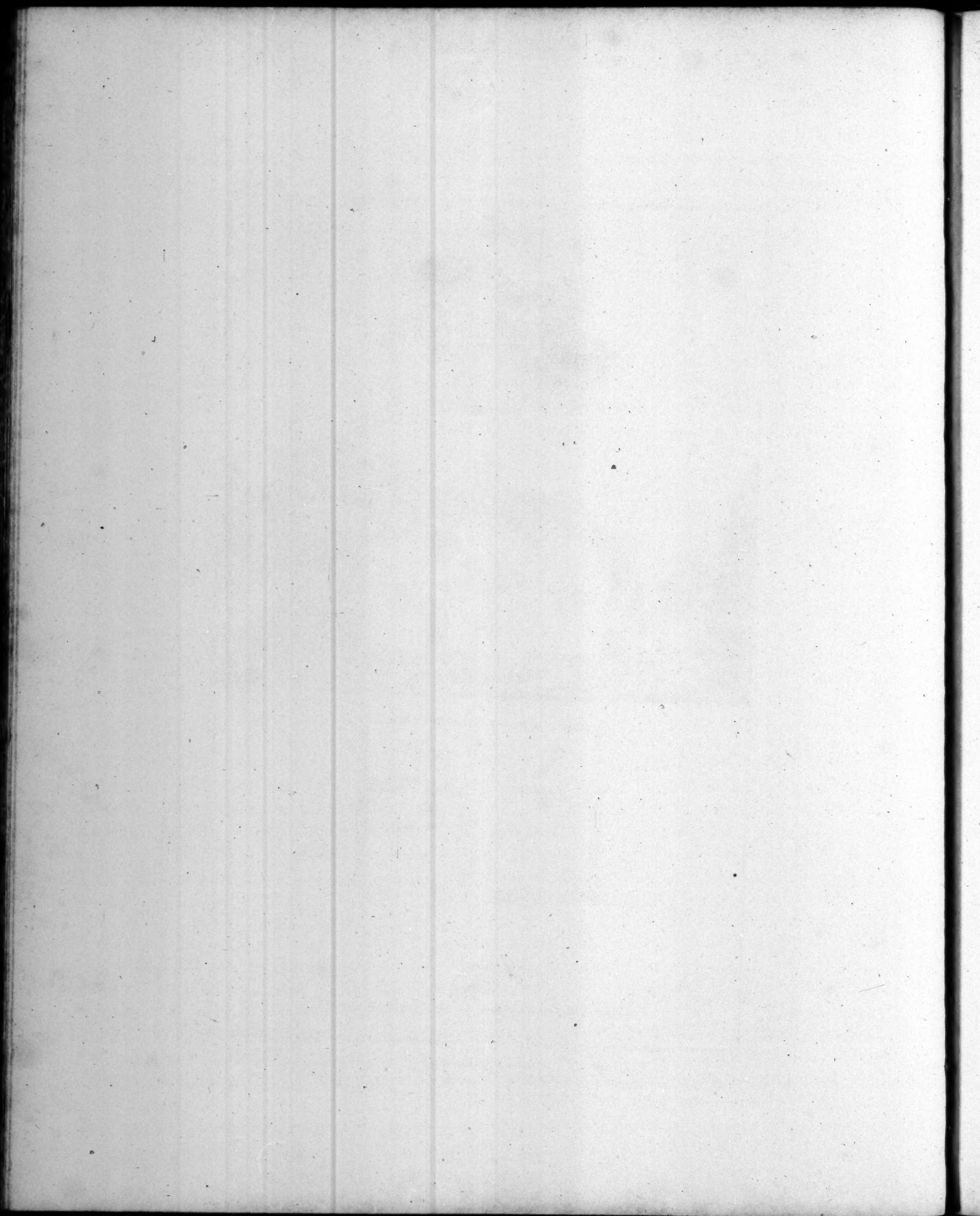


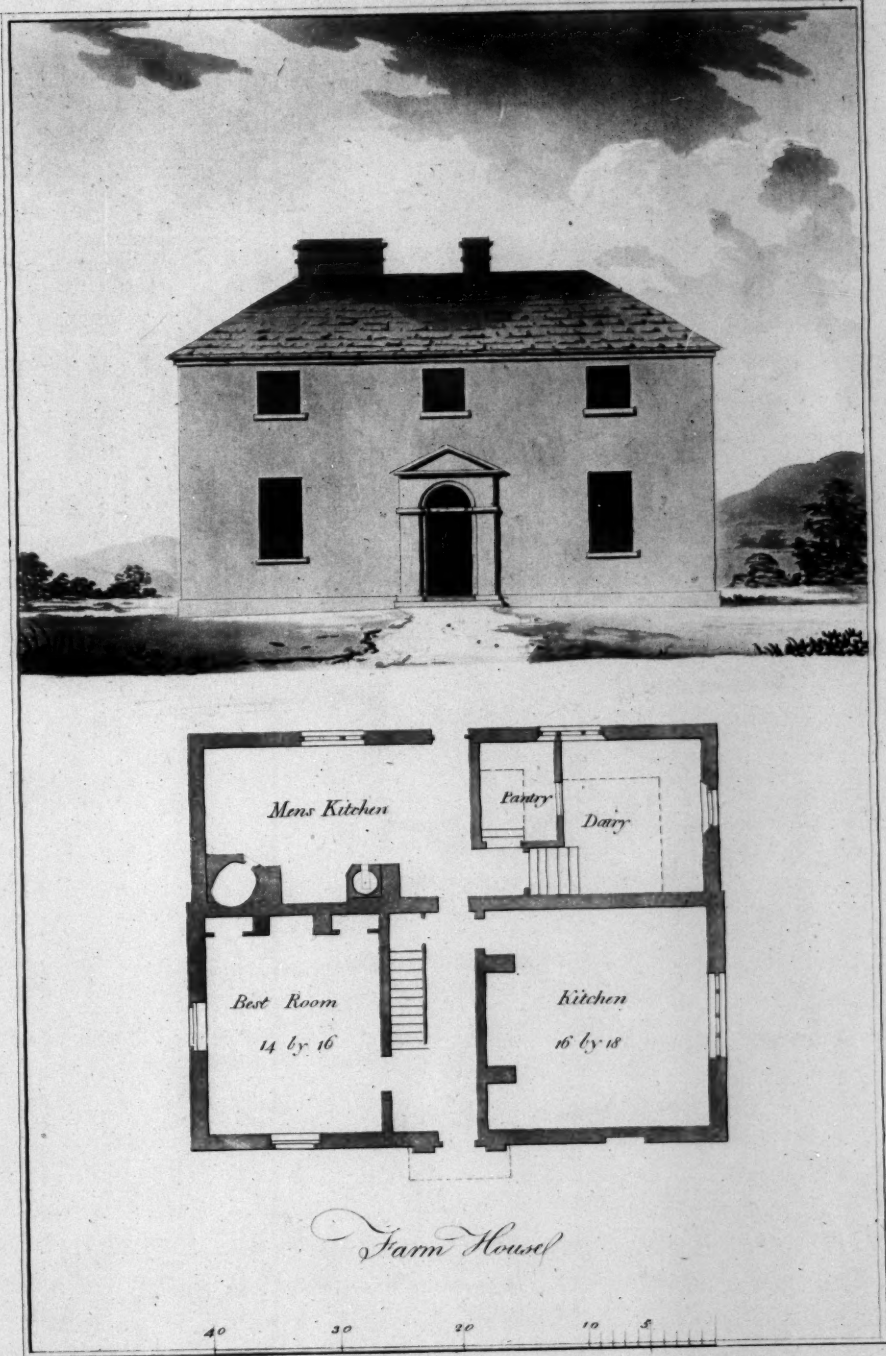
Keeper's Lodge.





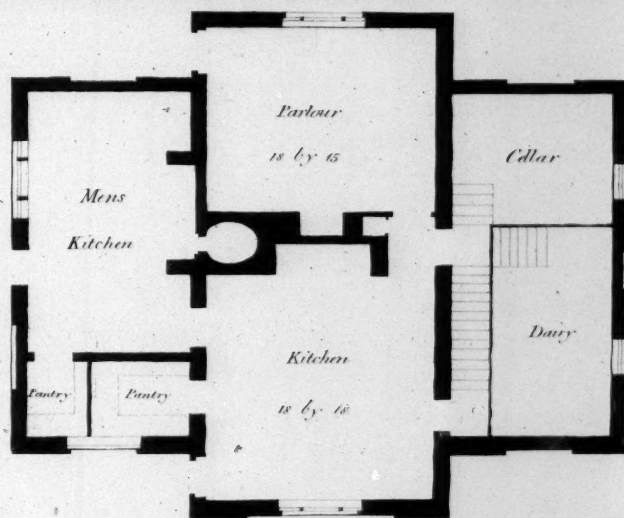




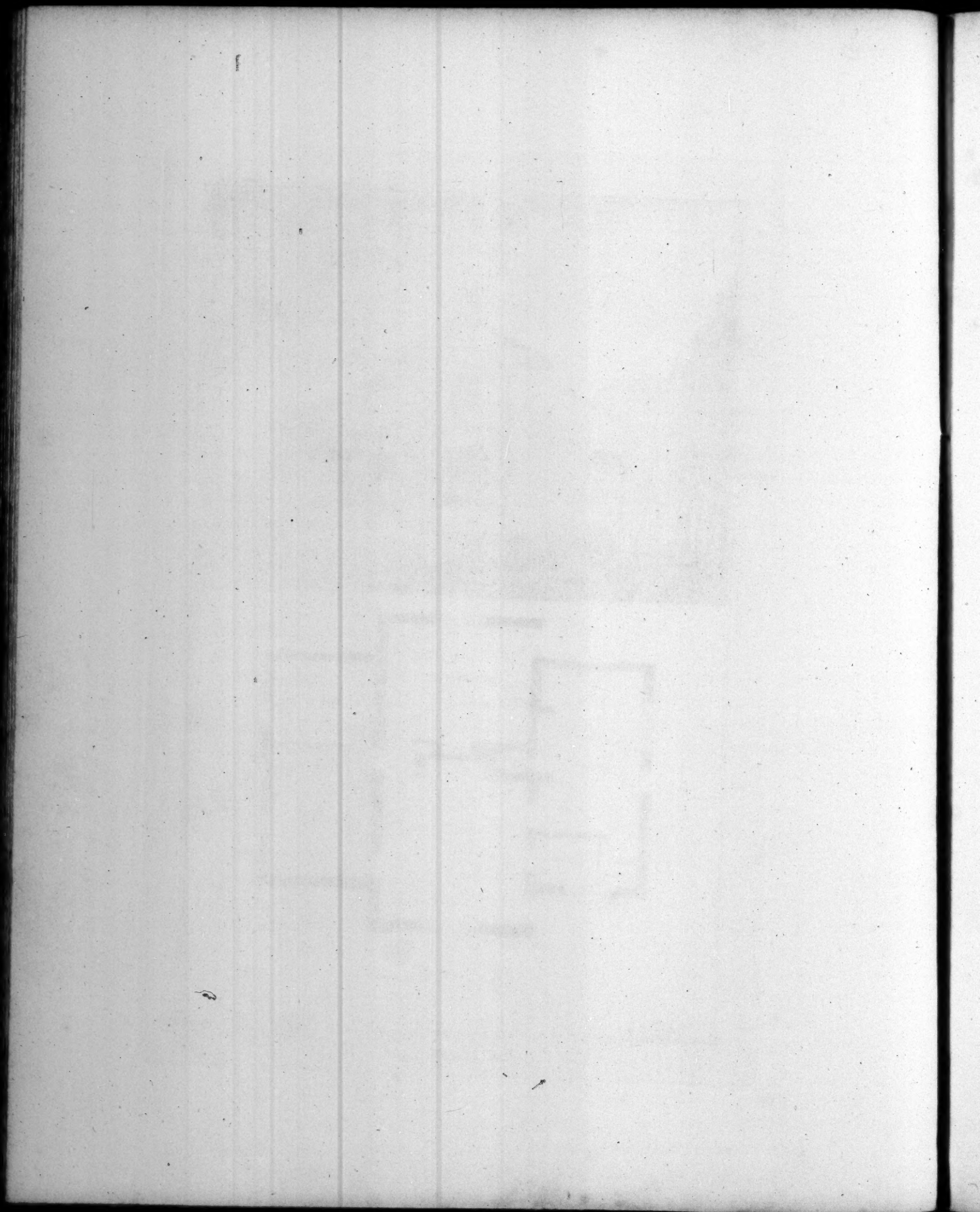


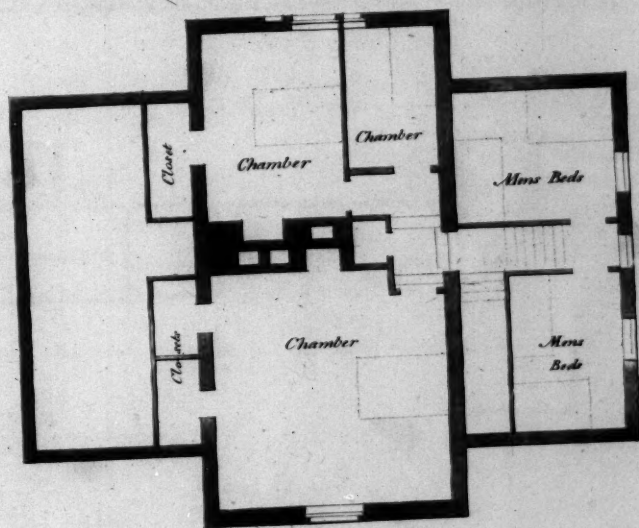
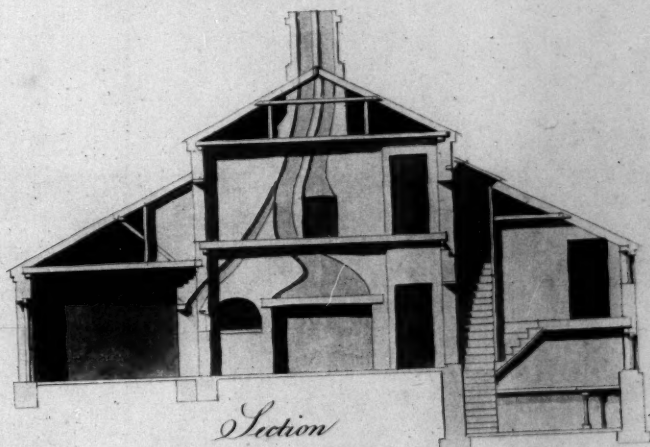
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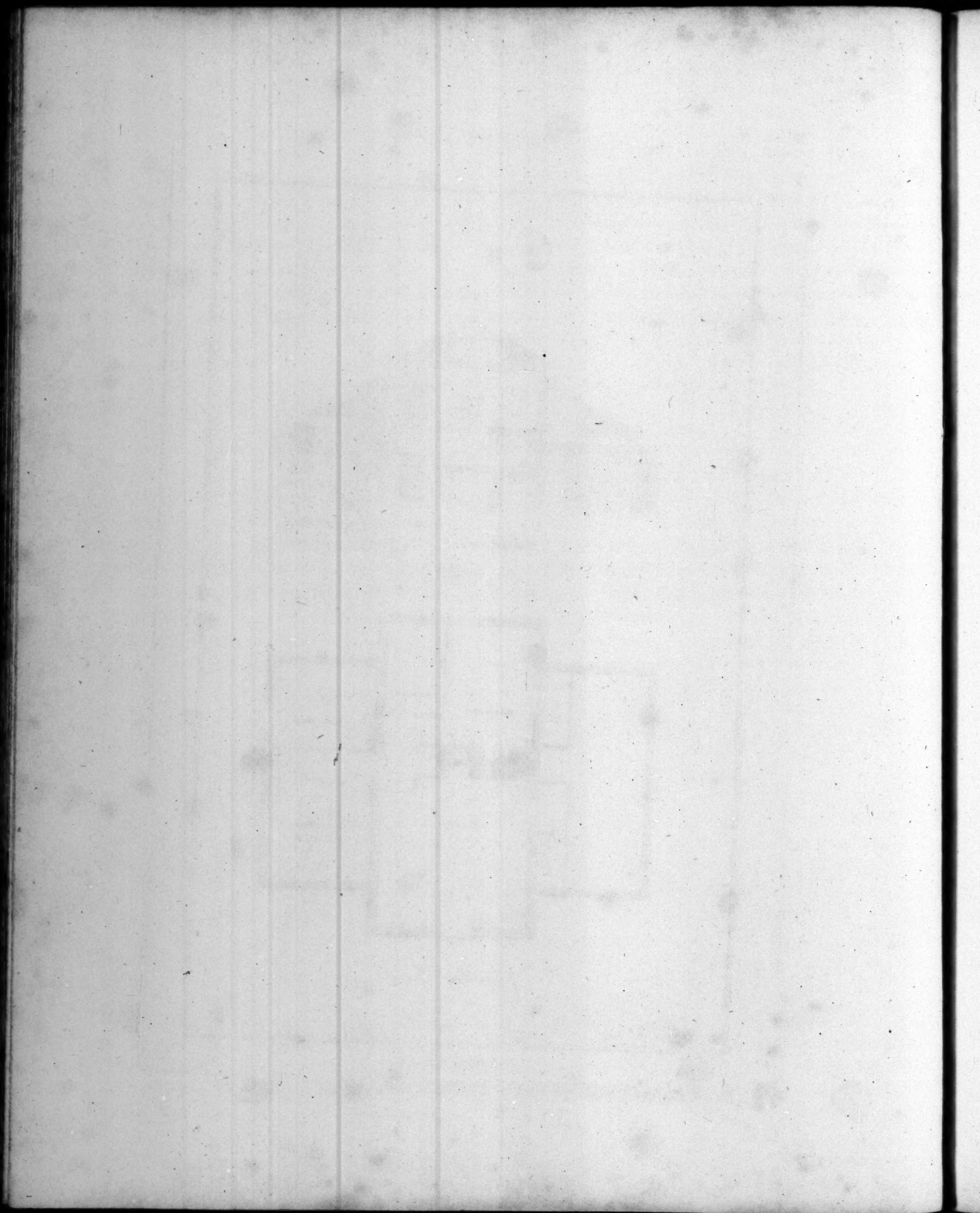
Farm House

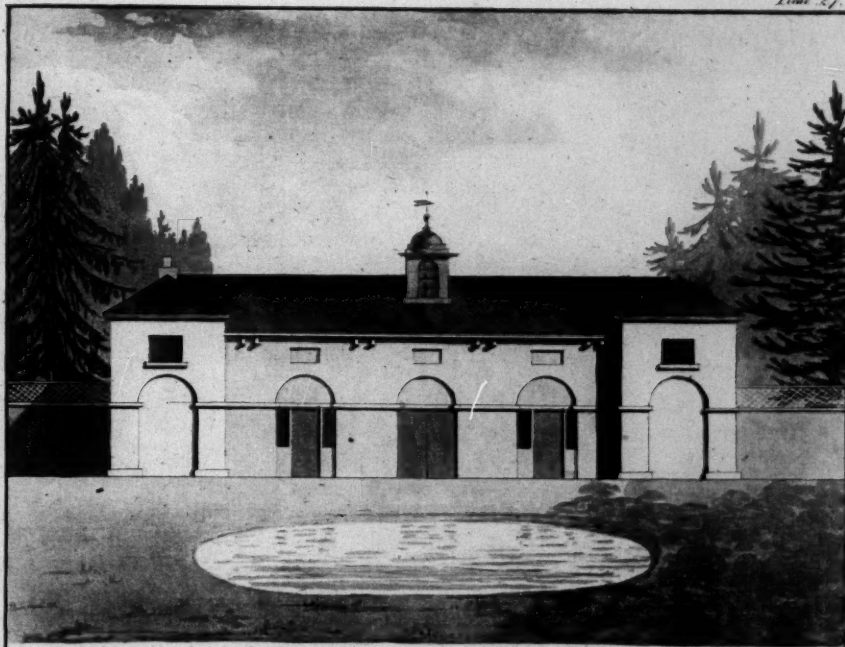




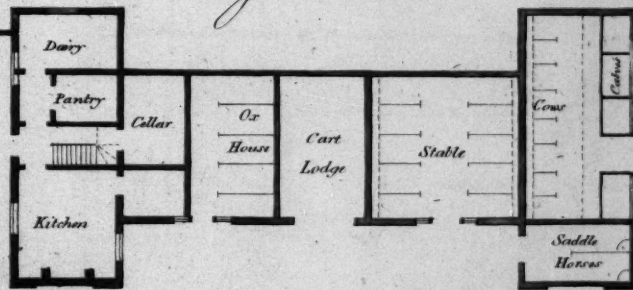
Chamber Plan

40 30 20 10

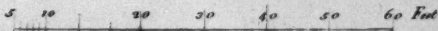


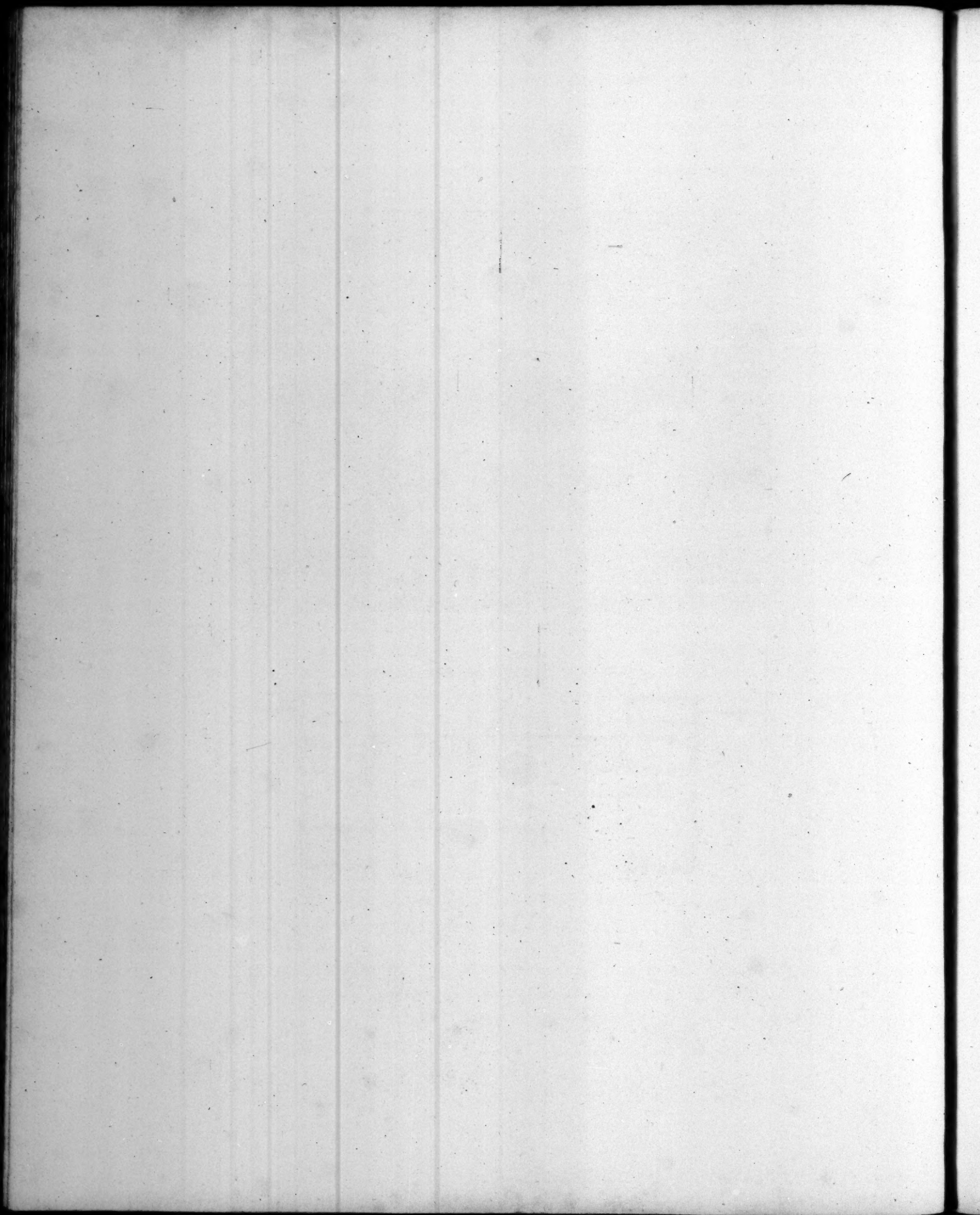


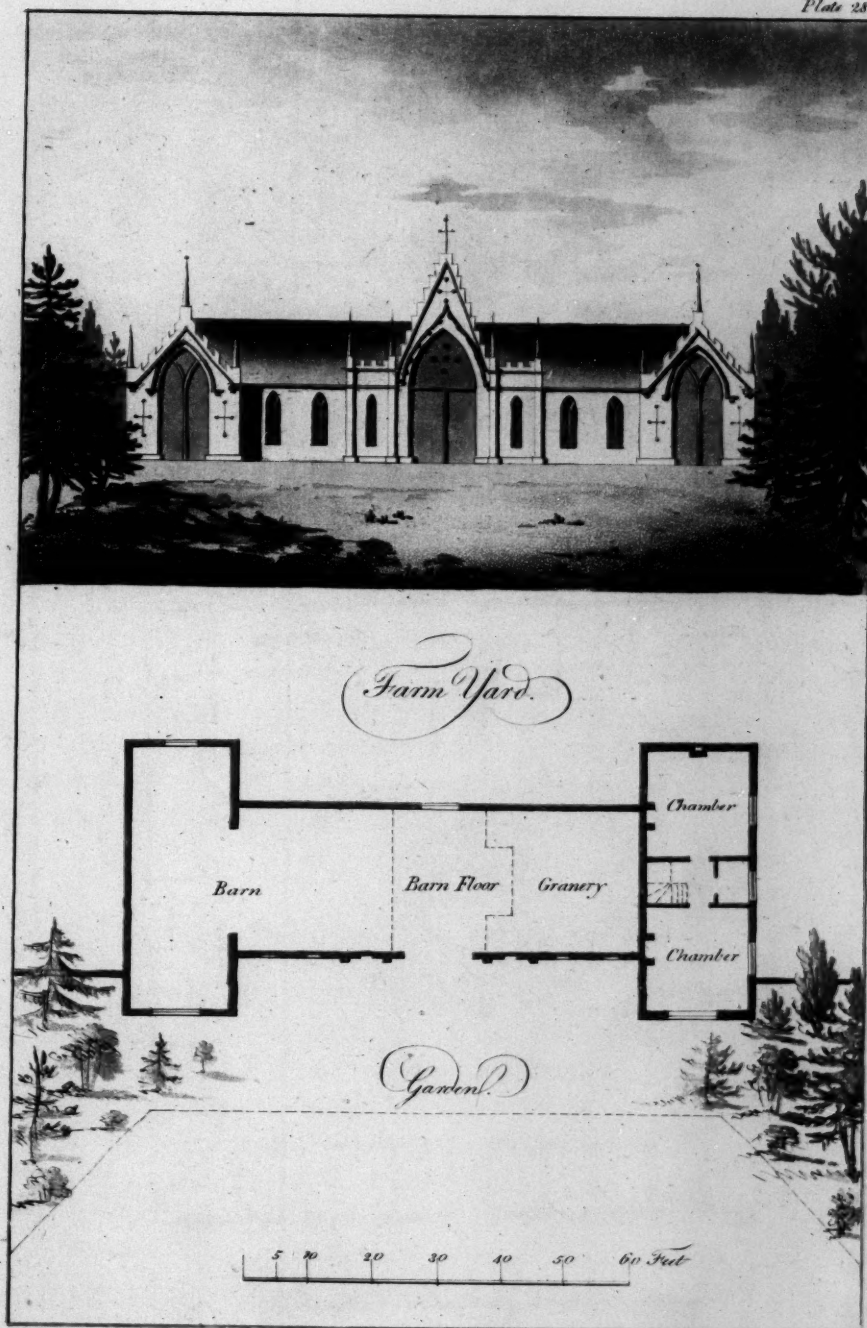
Garden Front

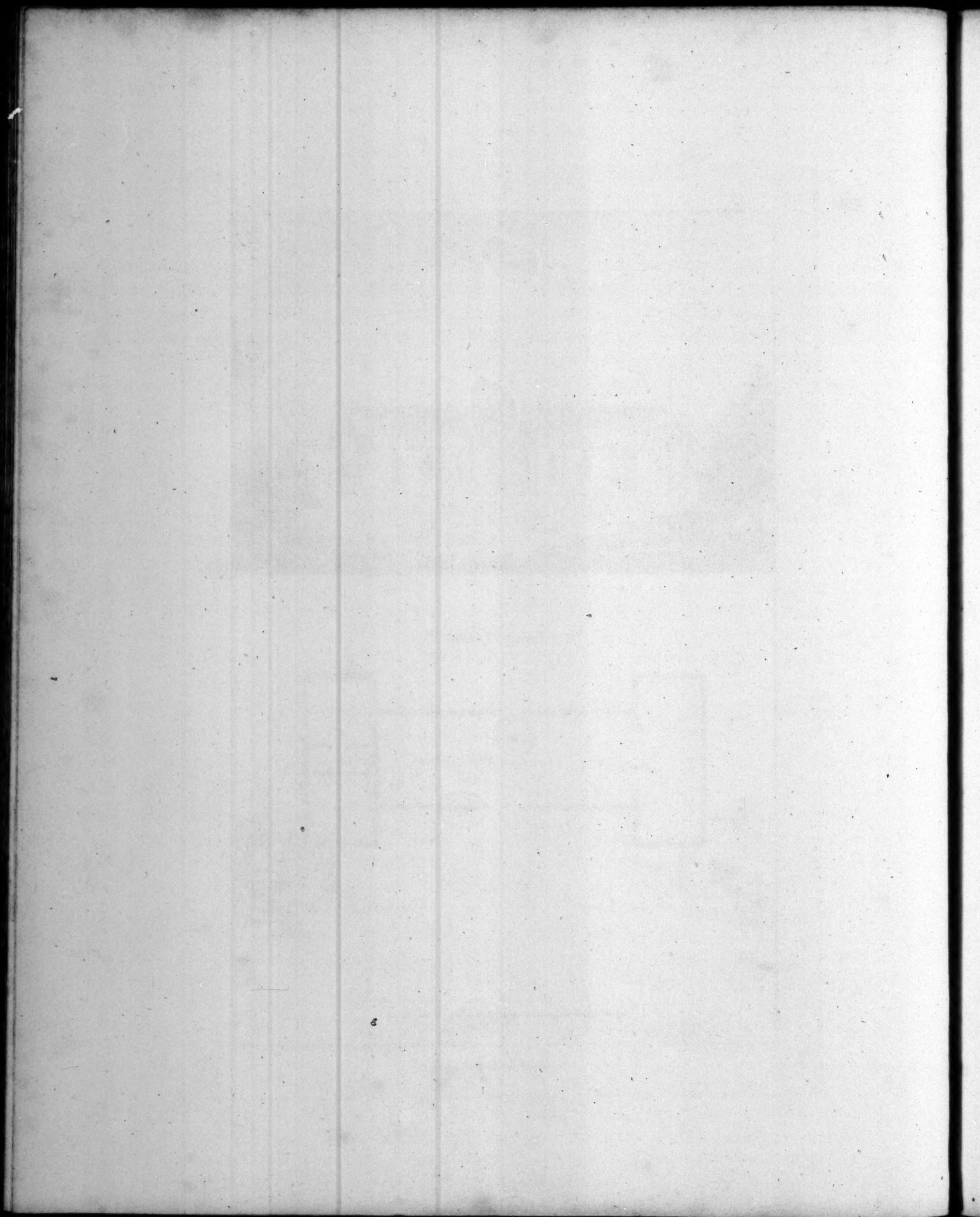


Farm Yard



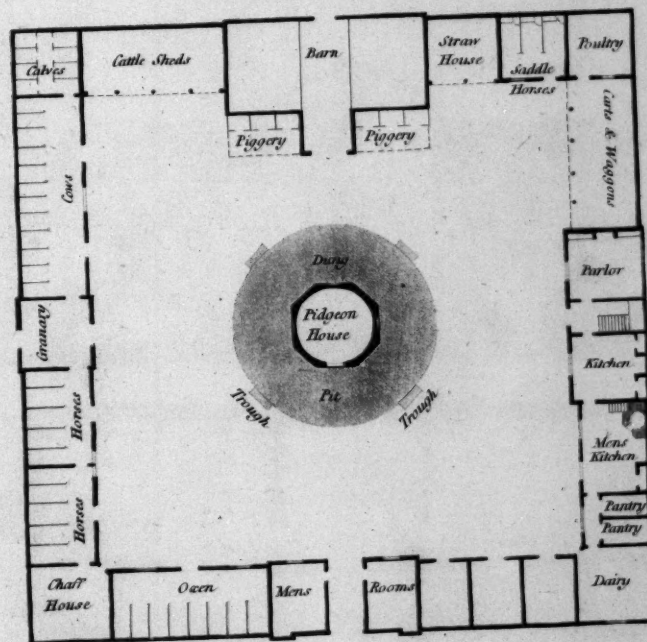


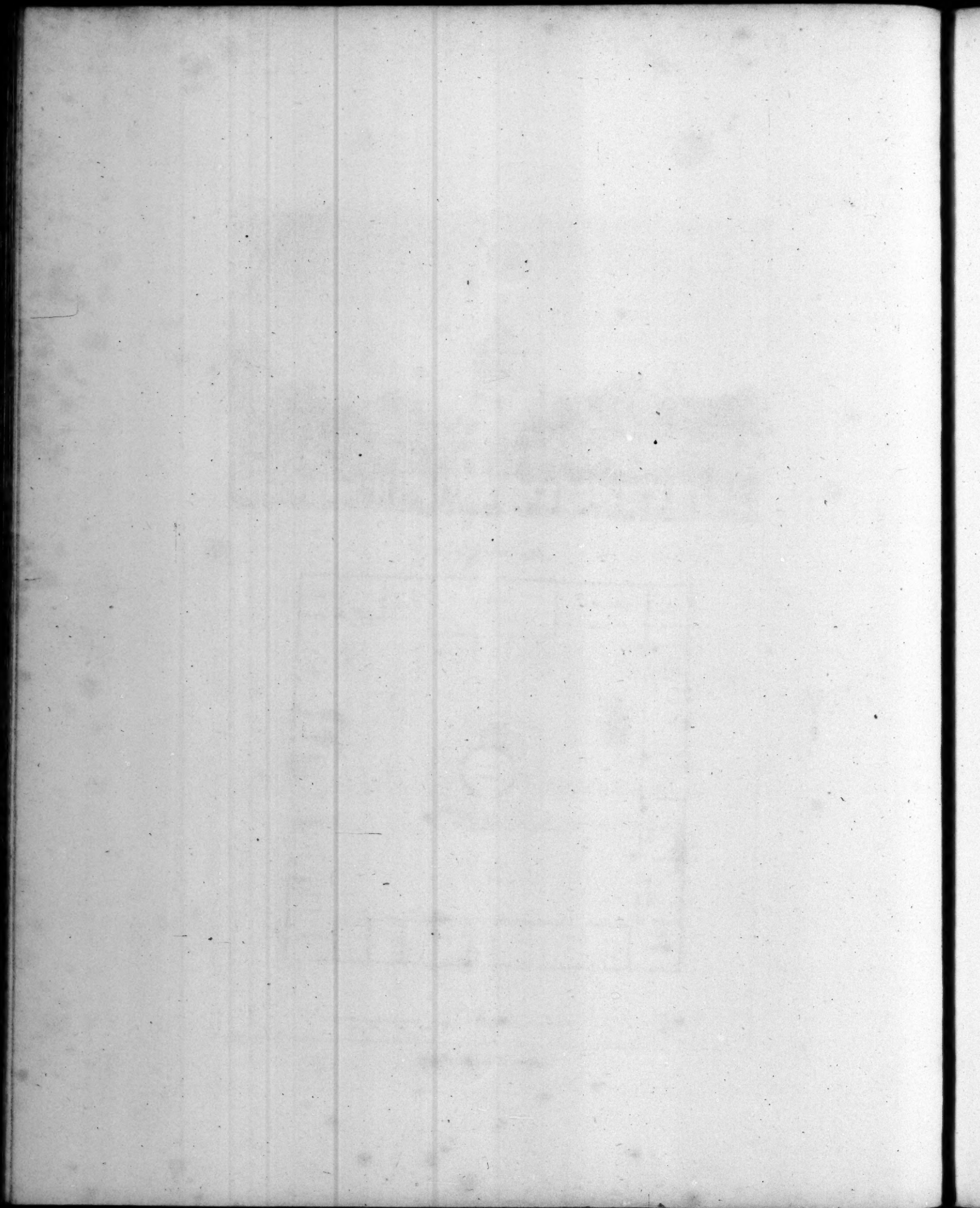


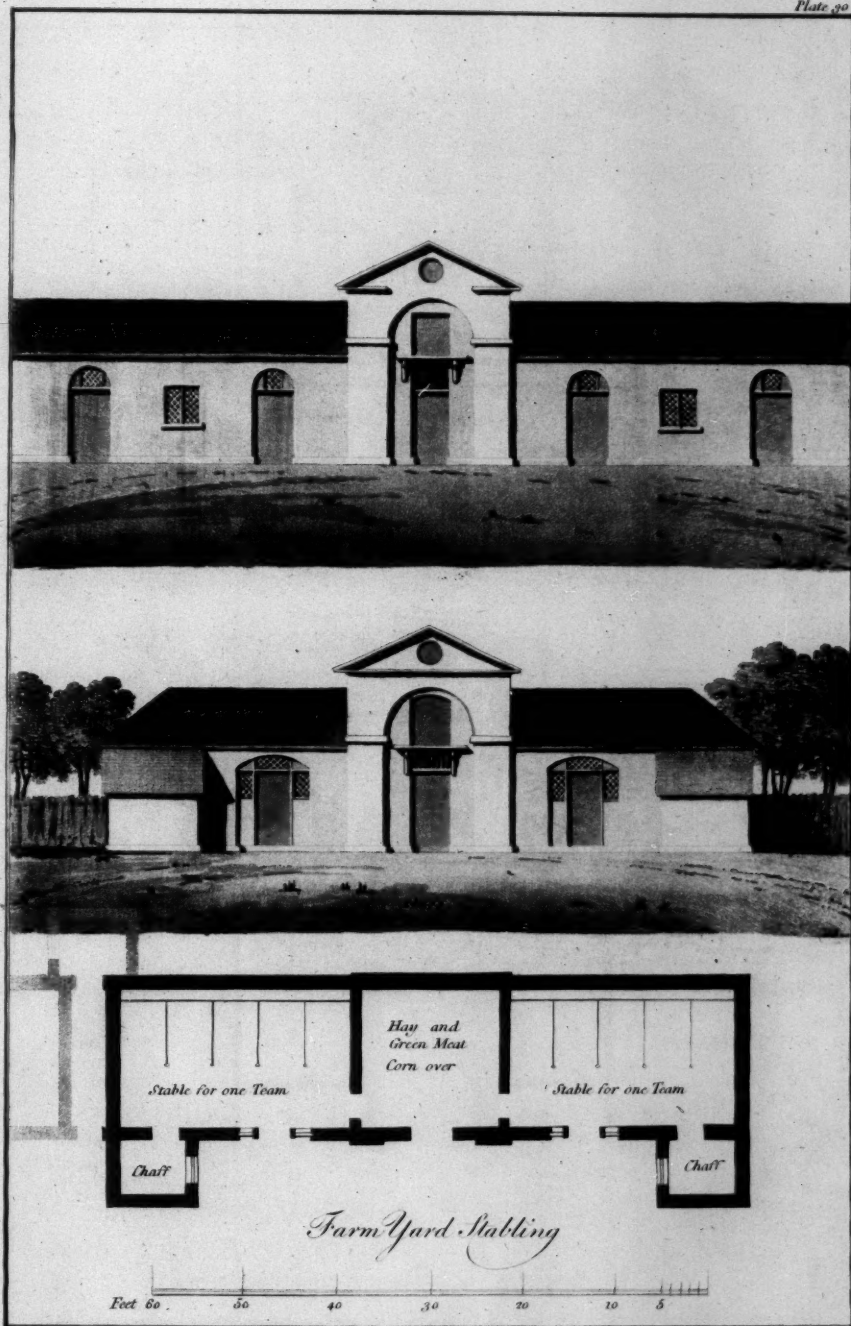


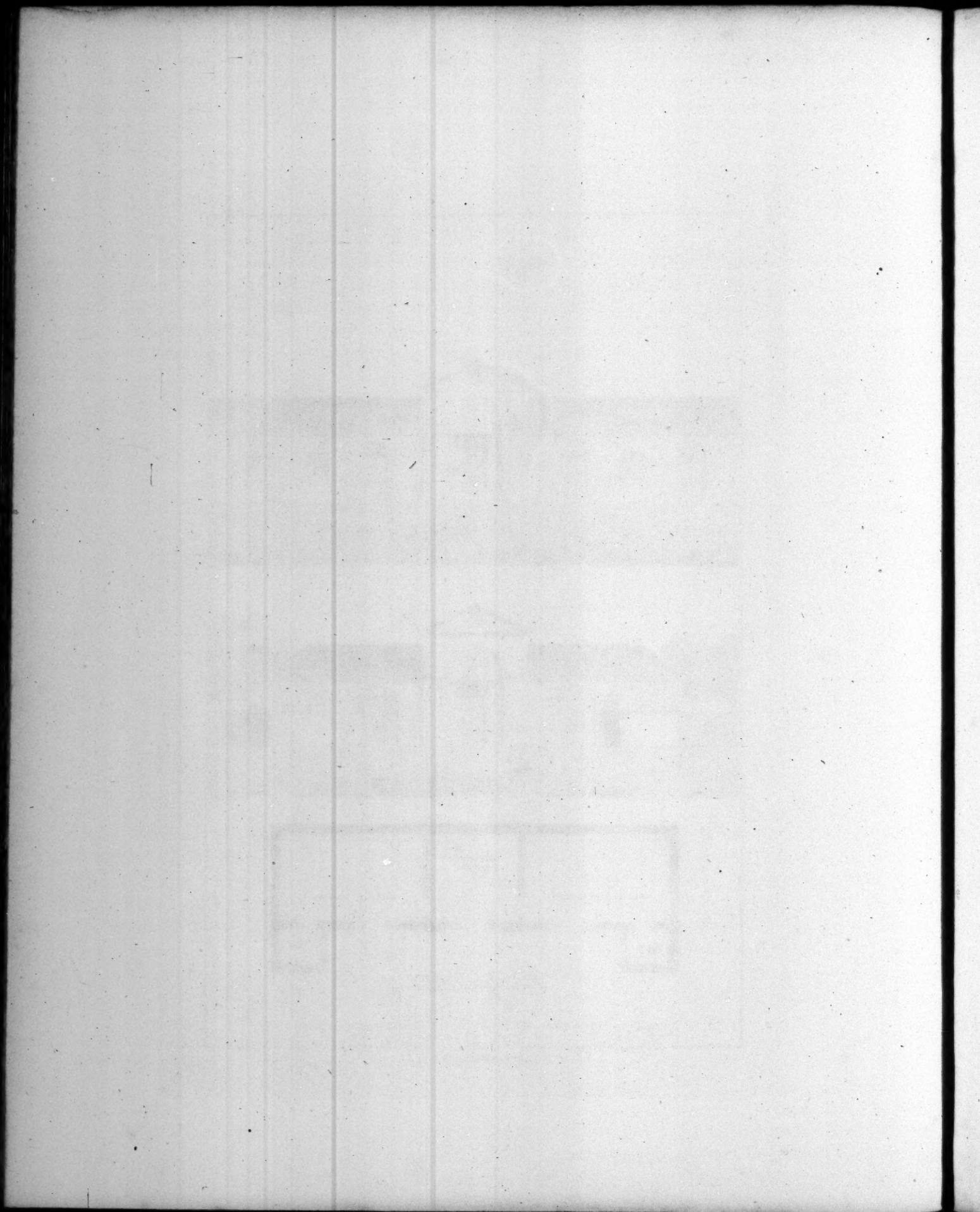


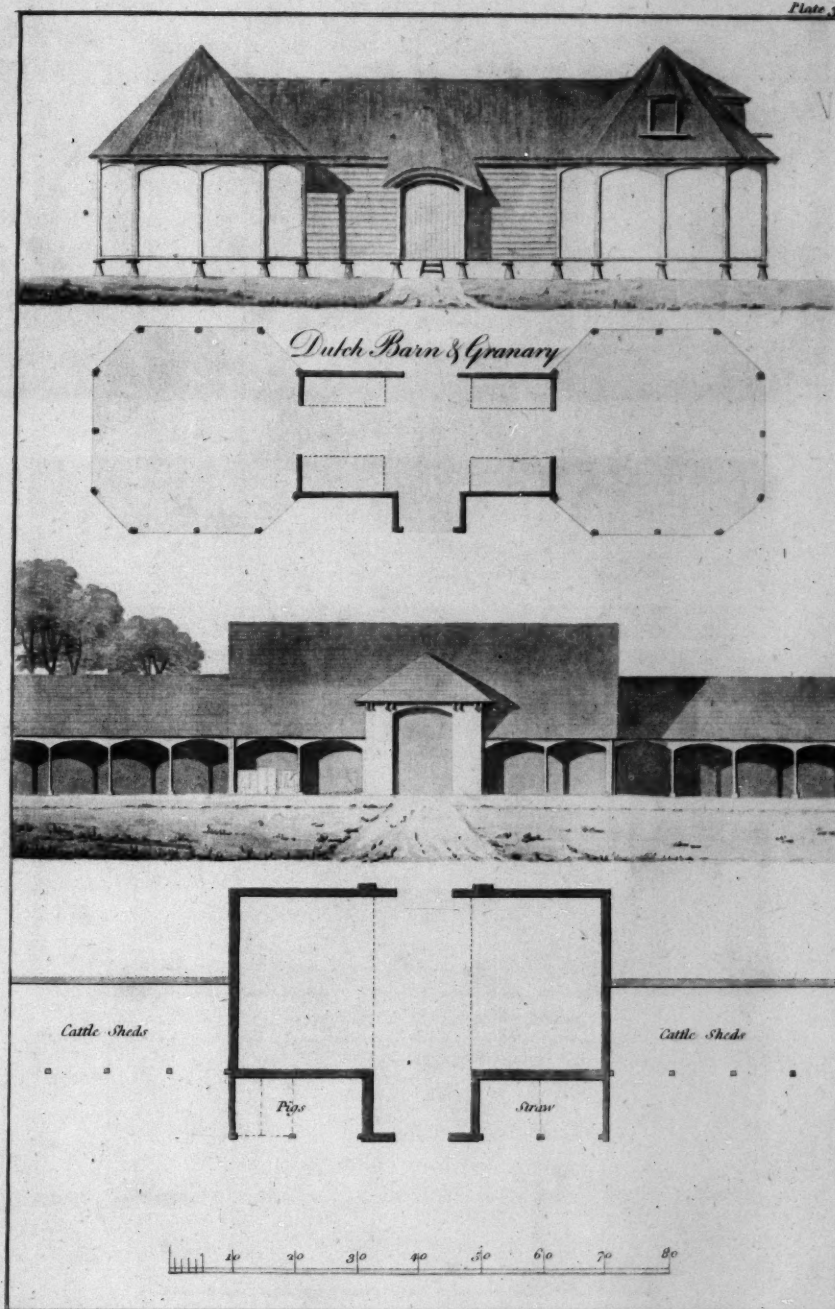
Monastic Farm



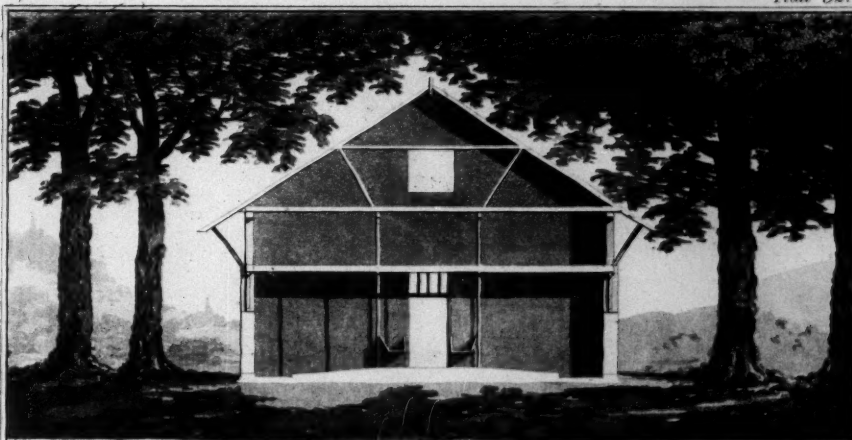




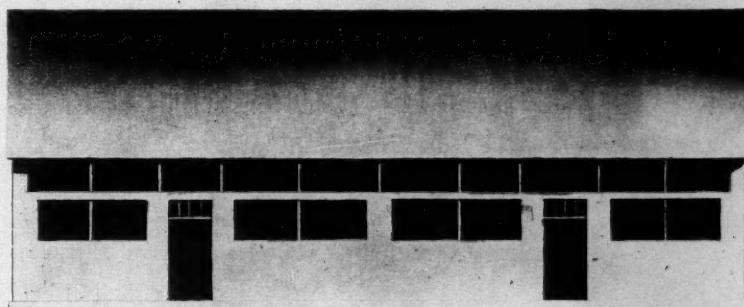




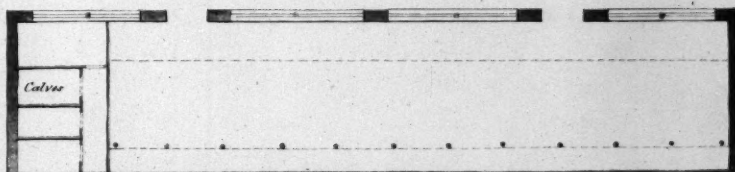
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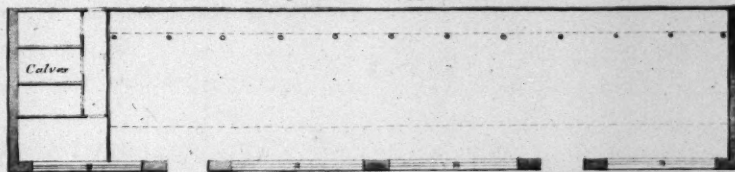
Section?



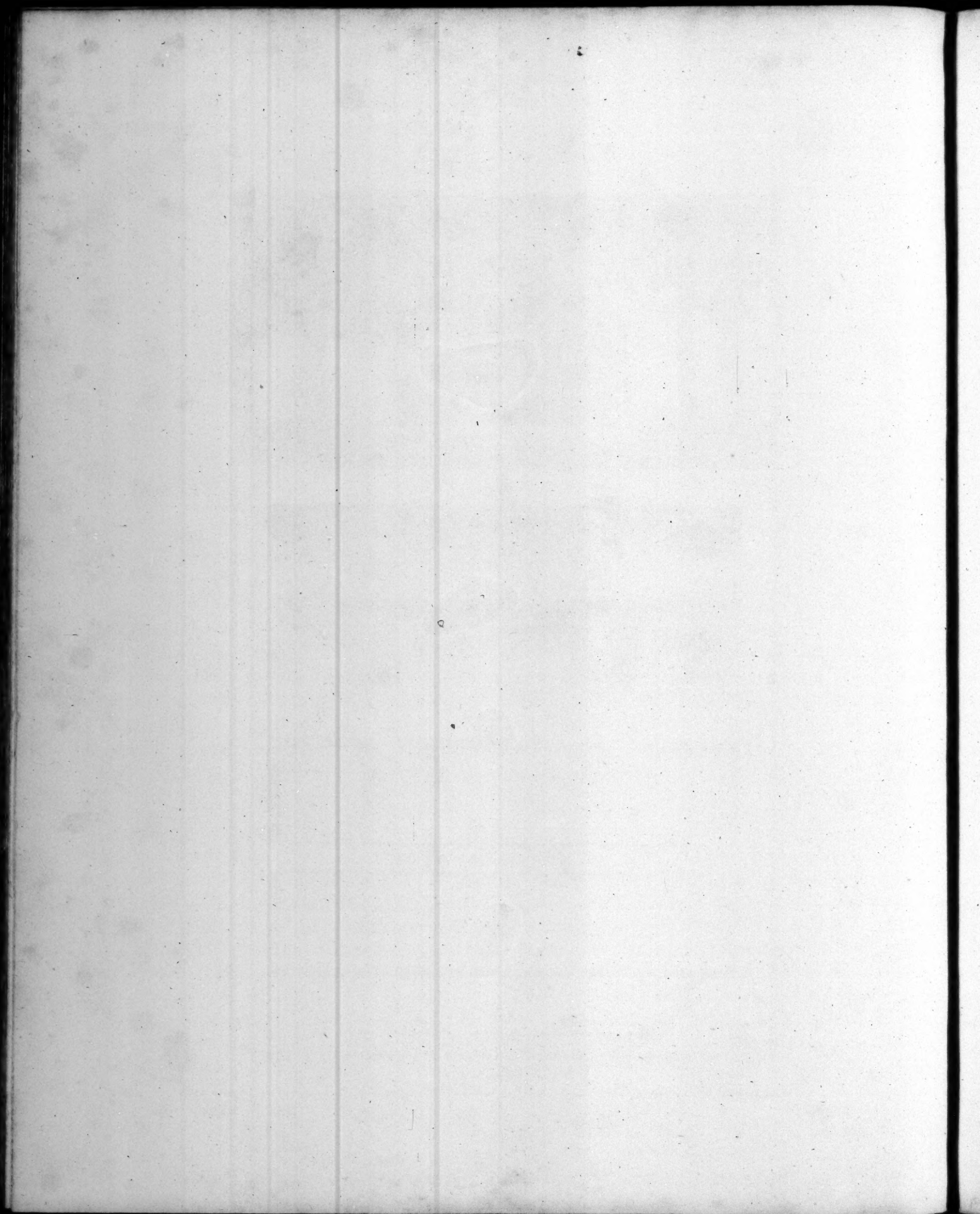
Cow or Ox House.

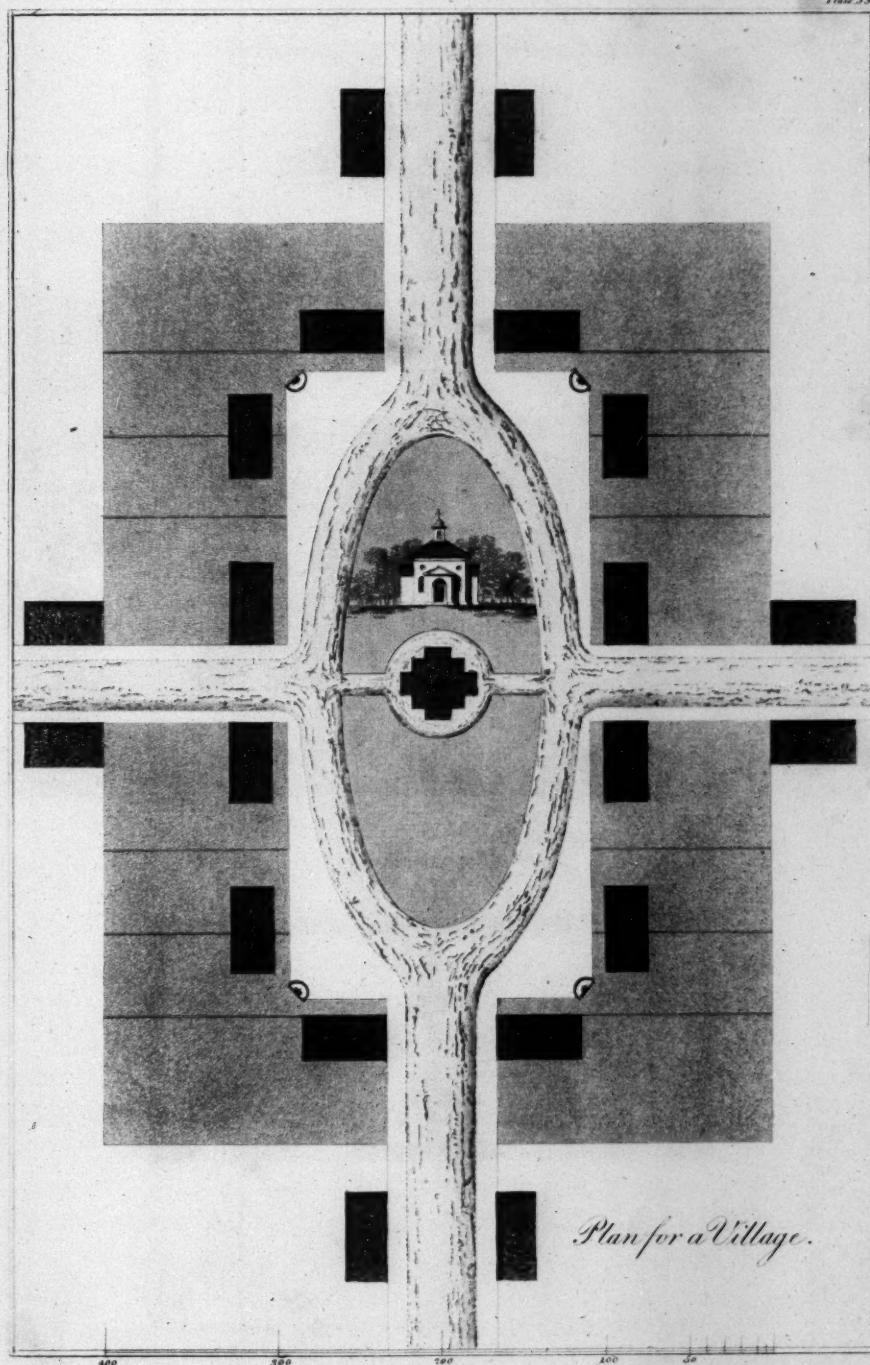


Passage to Supply the Cribs.

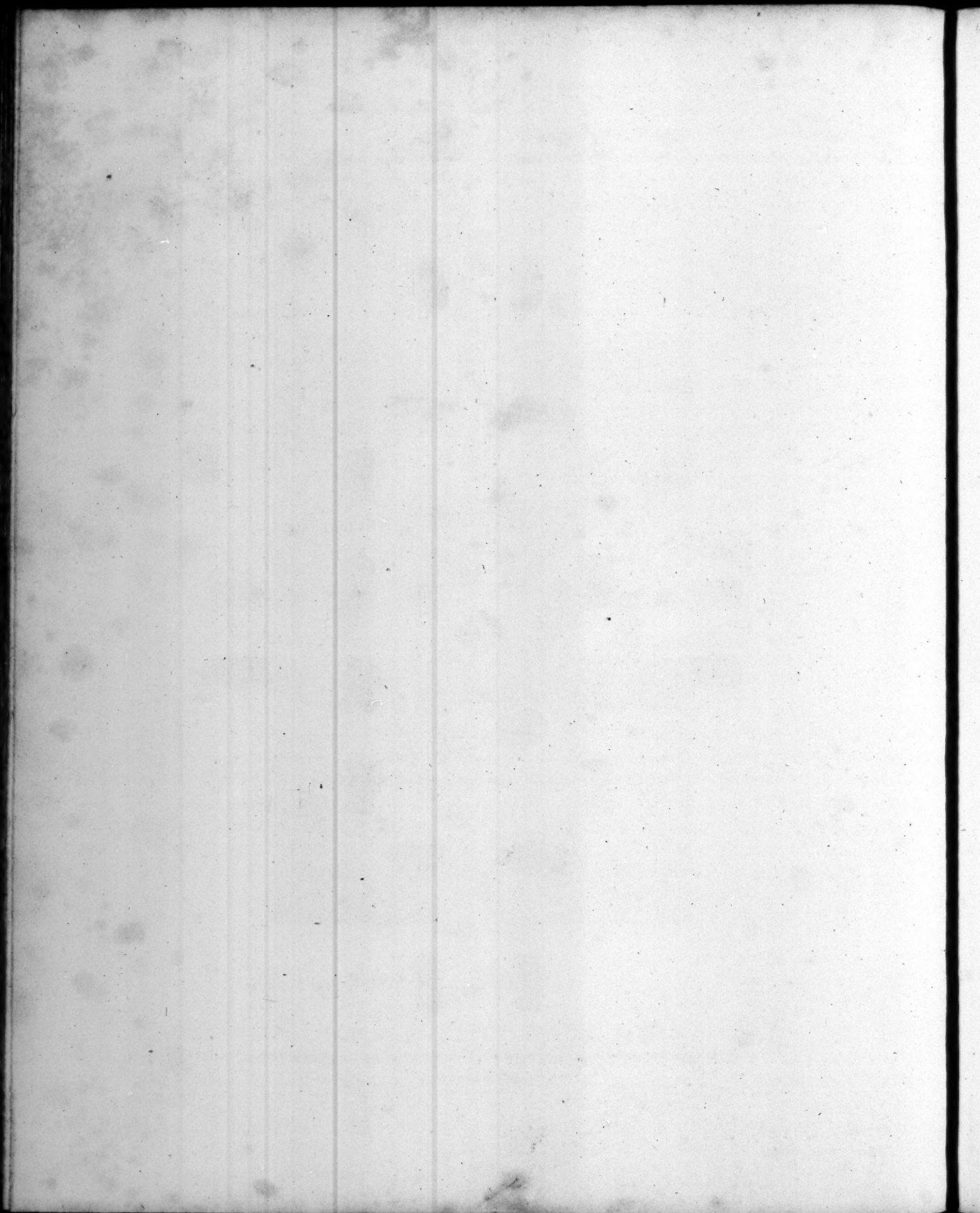


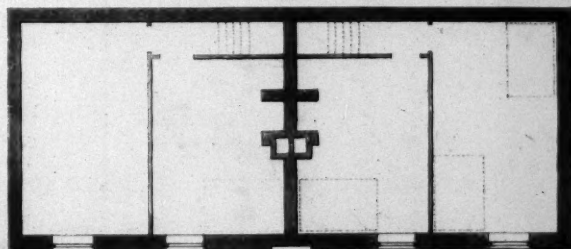
40 30 20 10 5 Feet



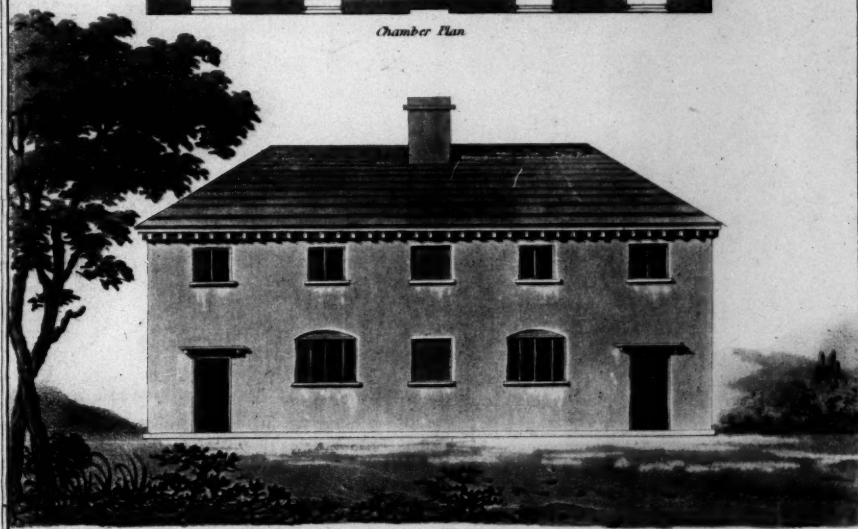


Plan for a Village.

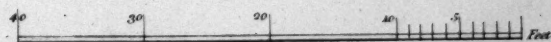
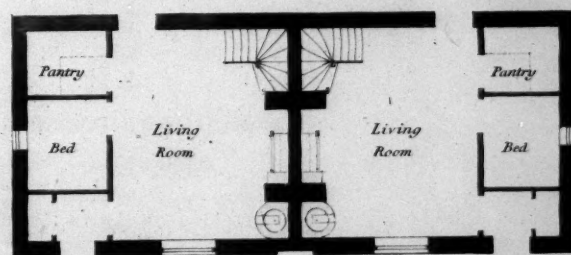




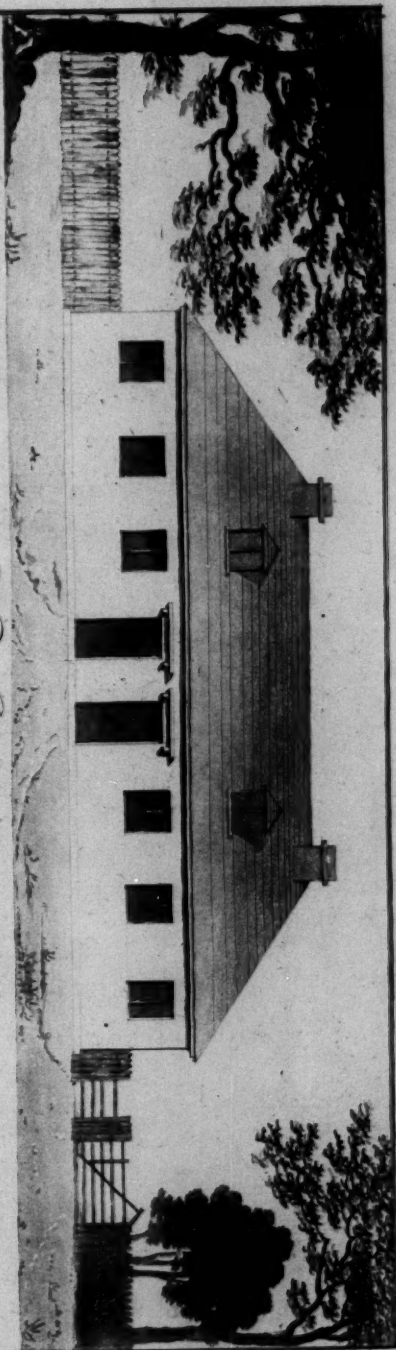
Chamber Plan



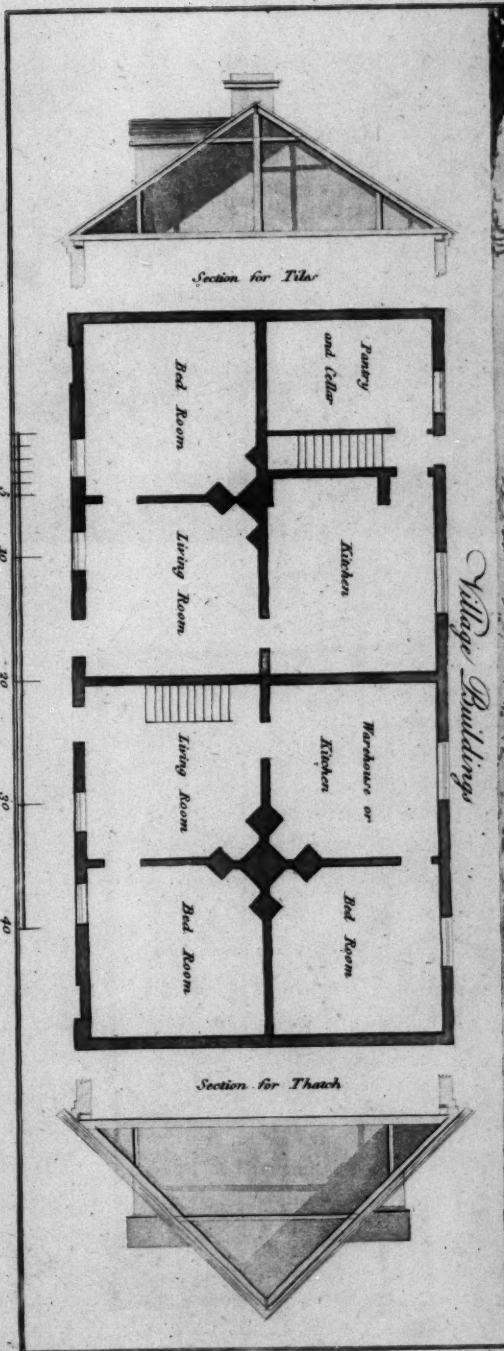
Cottages



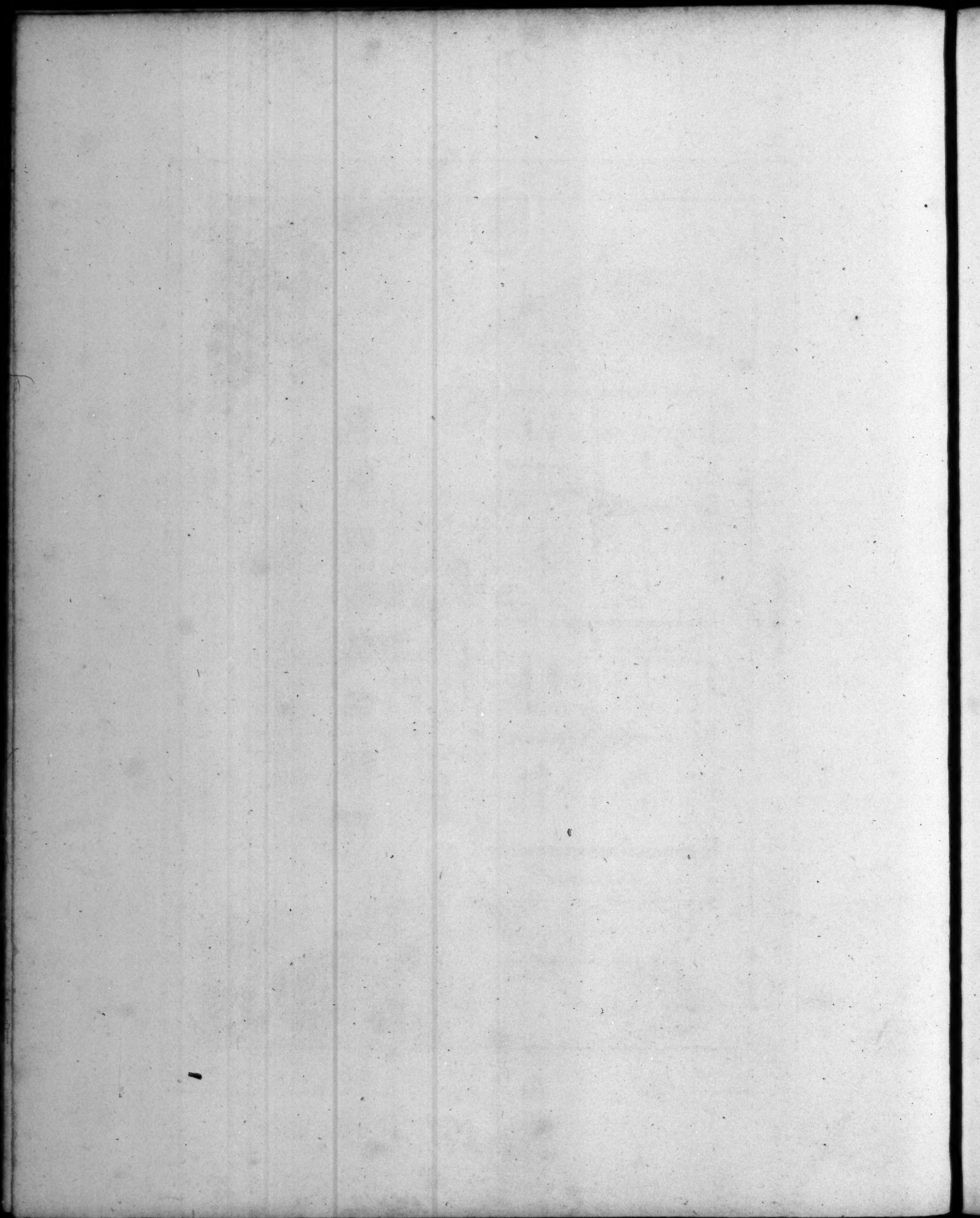
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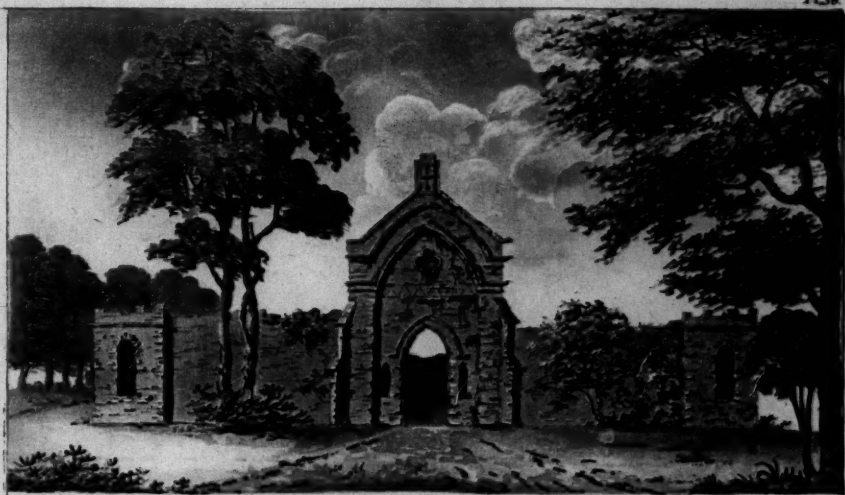


Village Buildings

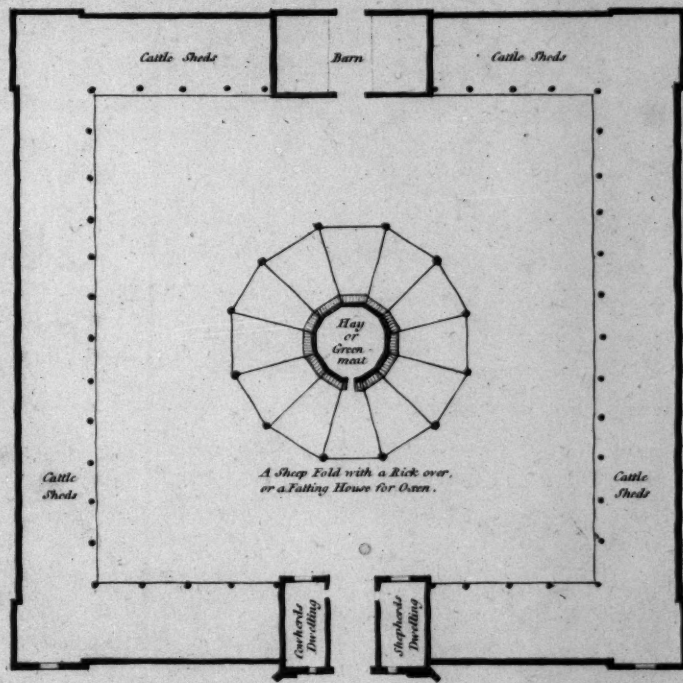


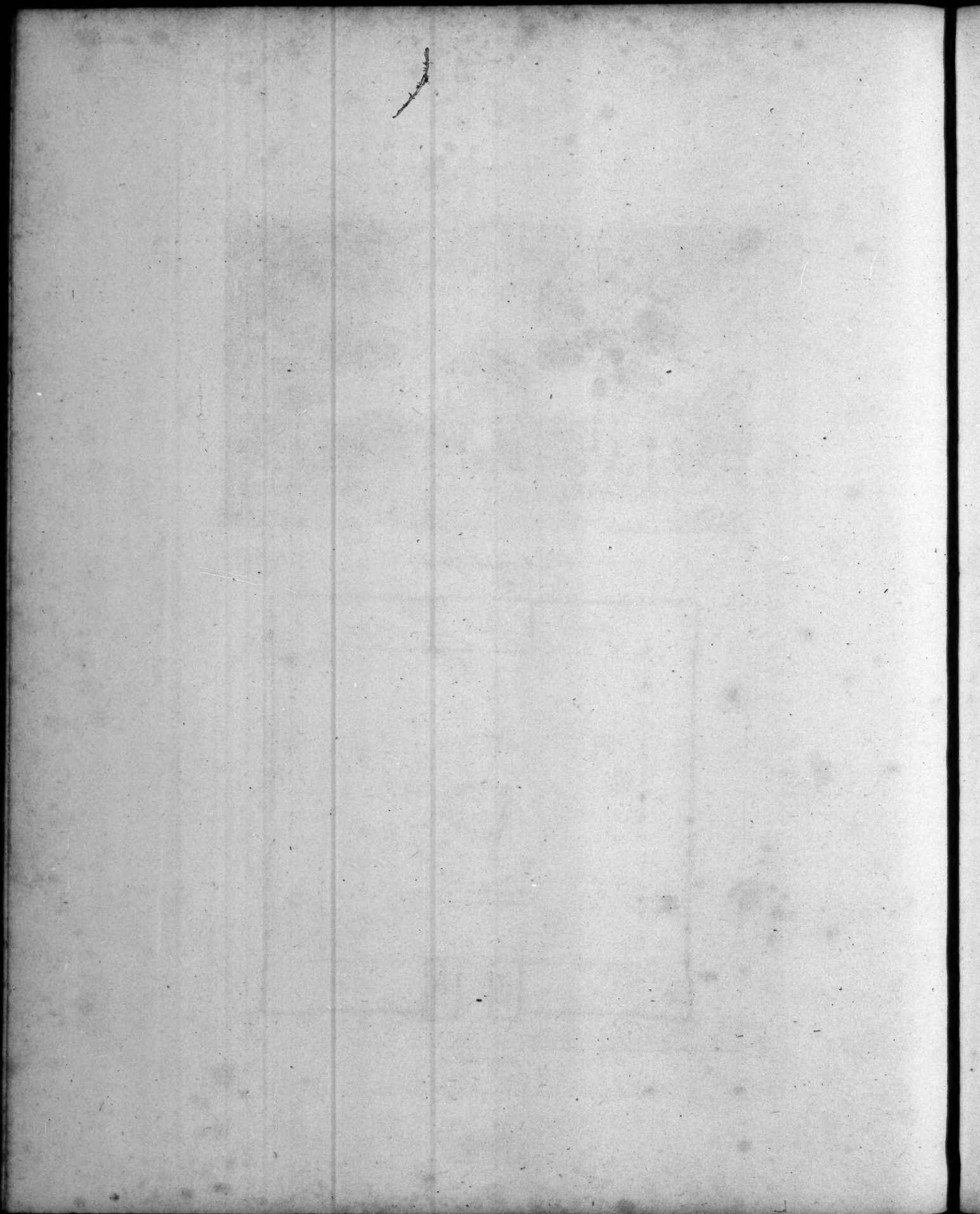
London: Published Jan. 2, 1795.

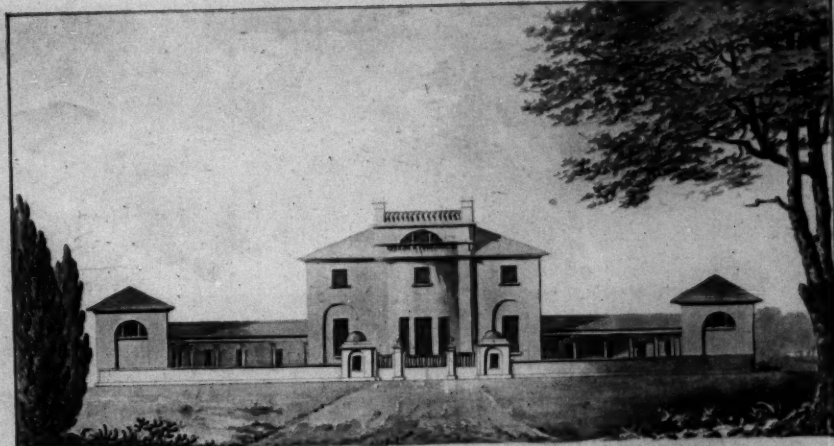




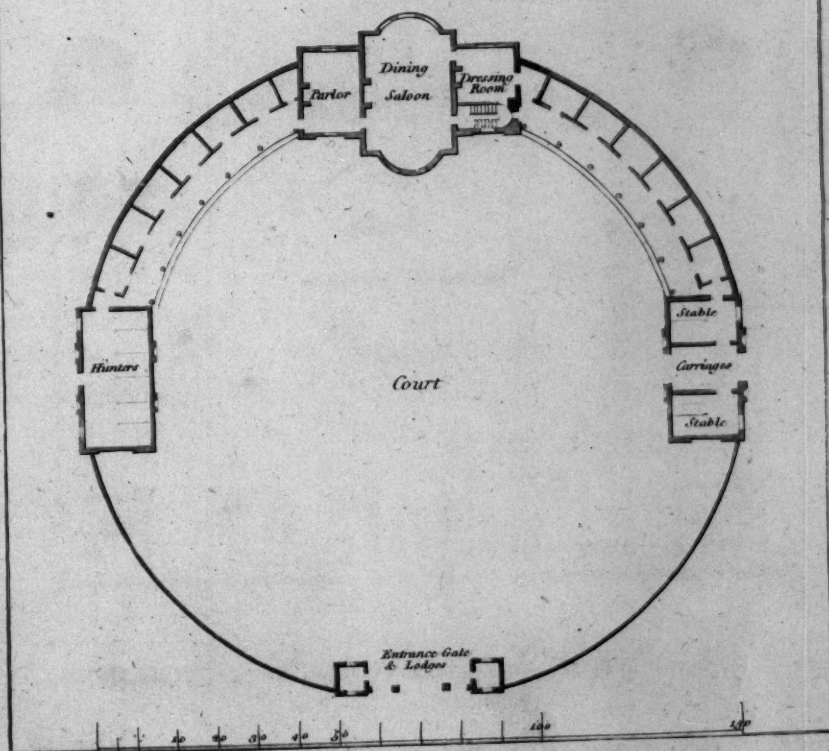
A Fold Yard.







A Hunting Box.



London: Published Jan^y 1796.

